

ANNUAL LICENSE COURT

HAS BEEN IN SESSION OVER A WEEK AND END NOT IN SIGHT.

York Springs and Klinefelter Cases Have Occupied Attention, Hartzell Case Yet to Be Heard.

The License Court beginning on last Friday before President Judge Donald P. McPherson, and Associate Judges W. Howard Dicks and E. P. Miller, is still in session. The law that all persons applying or making objections to applications for license may be heard by evidence, petition, remonstrance or counsel is being given patient and full application. With the end not in sight in the Klinefelter application and the Hartzell application yet to be heard, it is likely license court will have to be continued until after the regular January court beginning next Monday with the trial of Oliver Sharrah for murder.

The hearing of the applications of Irvin E. Weaver for the Central Hotel in York Springs represented by J. D. Swope, Esq., and C. A. Hamilton for the York Springs Hotel, represented by Wm. Hersh, Esq., and the remonstrants represented by J. D. Keith and C. E. Stahl, Esqs., resolved itself largely into a three-cornered fight. With very few exceptions the witnesses for the applicants expressed the opinion that there was no necessity in York Springs for more than one licensed hotel and the remonstrants contended that there was no necessity for any hotel and in the event of the town being dry and present hotels closing there would be places opened for the accommodation of the traveling public.

In view of the testimony on the question of necessity the fight became narrowed to whether license should be granted to the Central Hotel or York Springs Hotel. For the first named it was shown that it was centrally located with access from all sides, a brick structure, with the conveniences of bath rooms, toilets, etc. A number of witnesses expressed a choice for the licensing of this place. On the other hand it was shown that the York Springs Hotel was located at the crossing of the Harrisburg road with the Carlisle pike and while a wooden structure was conveniently arranged for hotel purposes, and that while it did not have as many conveniences as the other place, it had entertained over 2000 guests last year and this fact was urged as showing necessity. There was much testimony relating to the sales to men of intemperate habits. The real gist of the fight was explained by one witness as being whether the Central Hotel should be the one hotel because owned by C. J. Lerew, a resident of the county, as against Abe Tratten, the non-resident owner of the York Springs Hotel, who is also interested in the brewery business.

Among the witnesses called on behalf of Irvin E. Weaver were C. T. Lerew, ex-Judge Geo. H. Trostle, J. A. Tolon, Gil P. Emmert, Elmer E. Yerg, N. R. Caldwell, George Miller, O. F. Lerew, Frank B. Straley, William Weidner, and Earl Miller. Witnesses for the remonstrators were Wm. E. Grove, Orphanus Diller, Dr. C. L. Myers, L. M. Gardner, Jr., E. A. Miller, D. F. Starry, George Shaffer, Jacob T. Myers, Rev. S. L. McKinney, and William Davis, and they were of the opinion that there was no necessity for a hotel in York Springs. The remonstrance was signed by over 30 persons.

The petition of Irvin E. Weaver was called into question by the testimony of Jerry Shank, Gilbert Fair, Leander Myers, Henry Meals and George H. Day who said there was no name in the papers as to who was the applicant when they signed the certificate, yet they admitted that they were told then or later that Weaver was to be the applicant.

Witnesses called on behalf of Chas. A. Hamilton were A. C. Gardner, Sr., George Bowers, George Day, Henry A. Meals, Oscar Howe, William Pearson, Jerry Shank and Daniel Shank, C. F. Brinkerhoff and D. M. Starry.

The testimony in the York Springs case was concluded with the hearing of Wm. E. Grove and Orphanus Diller against the Hamilton application and in the opinion of these two a list of frequenters of the York Springs Hotel were named, some of known intemperate habits and the hearing developed some rather sensational if not local views as to such persons, when they were of the such habits and when they were not.

The York Springs cases were argued by counsel on Saturday and at the conclusion the Court adjourned and decision was reserved.

Klinefelter Case.

The hearing of the application of Oliver Klinefelter for the Washington Hotel, Gettysburg, began on Saturday and Wm. Hersh, Esq., representing the applicant, did not rest in the presentation of his case until on Wednesday, and since then John D. Keith, and C. E. Stahl, Esqs., for the remonstrants, have occupied the attention of the Court.

Witnesses called by applicant were Chas. H. Wilson, Paul A. Martin, Harvey A. Scott, George Hoffman, Geo. Strasbaugh, Hon. C. Wm. Beales, James Hoffman, Geo. B. Faber, Charles Lady, David Hankey, F. Mark Bream, Al. Stevens, Geo. Lee, Wm. Shields, Fred. McCammon, Mer-

vin Van Dyke, S. Mc. Eicholtz, Albert Rottler, Edward Schriver, N. L. Minter, Burgess J. W. Eicholtz, Chas. B. Tate, C. C. Bream, James Paulus, John W. Brehm.

These witnesses spoke of the necessity of the Washington Hotel from different points of view, some as the only European hotel in town where something to eat could be obtained at any time. Others as a place frequented by many farmers when they come to town on some work, huckstering or hauling to town and where they could go in their working clothes. Many testified as to the orderliness about the hotel, the one exception being when a colored excursion came to town. All the witnesses spoke of Mr. Klinefelter as a fit man to have the license and as a man of good habits.

When Mr. Hersh rested the case of Klinefelter, the latter had not been put upon the witness stand, and Mr. Keith asked to be allowed to put him on the stand for the purpose of cross examination. All counsel admitting the right of the court to interrogate the applicant and the court desiring to make some inquiries, Klinefelter took the witness stand and answered all inquiries of the court. After that came the demand of Mr. Keith to be allowed to cross-examine him. The right to do this was denied by Mr. Hersh and the legal question whether this was proper was debated at length by counsel and when the cross-examination began along the lines authorized by the court, there were frequent points where under advice of counsel Klinefelter refused to answer the questions put to him. This examination of the applicant occupied all of Wednesday and part of Thursday morning.

Mr. Klinefelter produced his register and daily receipt book showing average receipts of \$35 daily in winter and \$55 in summer tourist season, this being from both bar and restaurant and he estimated his profits at between \$2000 and \$2500 a year. He had a black list containing 35 names.

After concluding Klinefelter's cross examination Henry Scharf of Hotel Gettysburg testified his bar was never overtaxed and during a colored excursion bar room doors were locked. He ran a grill room in summer but found there was no demand in winter. P. M. Bruner of the City Hotel said his bar was overtaxed only on big days. Frank Eberhart of the Eagle Hotel said his bar is frequently filled on big days so that the trade can not be conveniently accommodated. He divided the trade into three classes, those who were willing to pay \$3 to \$3.50 per day, others \$200 to \$250, and still another class who wanted accommodations for \$100, and was of the opinion there should be licensed hotels to accommodate these wants. He estimated tourist trade at from 60,000 to 75,000 yearly.

Dr. W. A. Granville, president of college, one of the remonstrators, based his allegation of unfitness on his own observations and what he had heard. He had seen drunken people going in and out of the place and had seen the obstruction of beer cases, bottles and barrels on the Railroad street pavement. In his opinion the place was unnecessary. Taking the population of the town and surrounding country and eliminating the children and non-drinking public he figured that there might be an average total of 850 persons in Gettysburg and a adjoining territory who might want to drink daily, and this was based on calculation that one half of the adult male population might want to drink. Dr. Granville was of the opinion that six places already licensed in the county were adequate to take care of those who wanted to drink.

Dr. J. A. Singmaster expressed his opinion that according to his observations and experience the place was not necessary. He considered the location of hotel in relation to railroad as objectionable because railroad men might be caused to drink. In his opinion the liquor traffic should be restricted as much as it was possible to do. Prof. C. E. Sanders testified to hearing profane and vice language in passing hotel and had seen drunks hanging around and for this reason had signed remonstrance that the applicant was unfit and was of the opinion the town would get along with fewer places.

Wm. Yingling testified that he had purchased liquor from Klinefelter and also from the restaurant within the past year. James Kerrigan said he had bought beer from Klinefelter and whiskey of his bartender in the past year and thought he could get along without a lot of licensed places. John Wattle said he had obtained a glass of beer from Klinefelter before Christmas and at other times during the year. George Oiler told of having purchased beer at the hotel. These witnesses all stated that they were seldom or never

Jacob Rudisill, a student, testified to having seen disorderly conduct and objectionable language in passing. He had seen bar room crowded with colored people during an excursion drinking from bottles and glasses.

Wm. McG. Tawney testified to conduct of colored women at the hotel. Wm. A. McHenry told of the drunken men he had observed about the hotel.

Thursday afternoon brought to the stand Mrs. J. O. Blocher who concluded her testimony with the remark that "I am sorry there are not enough Christian men around town to take up this work without calling on the women." Mrs. Blocher detailed what had to be endured from drunken men coming out of the hotel and experiences had with men who had become intoxicated there.

On colored excursion day she had seen colored women lying on the bar room floor.

Mrs. H. Amos Delap corroborated Mrs. Blocher with further details she had seen from her house, a colored man rushing the growler to the shed in rear of hotel, of drunken men coming from the hotel, of the obstructions on the pavements, etc.

Testimony of witnesses for remonstrants was continued on Friday and it looks as though argument will not be reached this week.

Fire Company Appointments.

The board of officers of the Gettysburg Fire Company made the following appointments last night, for the ensuing year:

Chief, A. B. Plank, and assistants, C. T. Tipton and M. A. Miller. Chief Engineer, C. H. Wilson; assistant, Dr. Henry Stewart. Fireman, Wm. Dubbs; Assistant, H. E. Smiley.

Reel No. 1, Foreman, E. C. Tawney; Assistant, C. R. Rupp; Pipemen, G. B. Faber, F. B. Slonaker, H. B. Miller, J. W. Spangler, J. K. Lindemood, Ira E. Ziegler, Linemen, W. D. Gilbert, and T. J. Hardy. Axemen, J. W. Hartman and J. C. Nau.

Reel No. 2, Foreman, James B. Aumen; Assistant, B. W. Hummer. Pipemen, Harry Geiselman, Ralph Wierman, Curtis Eberhart, Rufus Bushman, Irvin D. Kelly, and J. C. Wierman. Linemen, C. E. Ziegler and G. A. McClellan, Axmen, J. A. Hall and D. C. Stallsmith.

Truck, Foreman, Ira E. Plank; Assistant, Clyde Mumper. Laddermen, E. C. Schriver, B. D. Gilbert, Oscar Lunn, C. E. Lady, Charles Koch and Moses Bair. Axmen, Wm. Allison and H. E. Swope. Extinguishers, Chas. Culp and C. J. Myers. Pipemen, Meader Williams and William Eckenrode. Linemen, H. E. Weaver, Francis Miller, Amos Weikert and A. J. Florence.

Engine, Foreman, C. B. Kitzmiller. Enginemen, A. M. Becker, Joseph Carver, Frank Deardorff, John Rinehart, Samuel Fissel, LeGrand Hospelhorn, W. H. Kalbfleisch, J. A. Menchey, Ernest Ohler, Geo. Reichle, C. O. Myers, Charles Holtzworth and J. C. Hoke.

Fire Police, J. E. Snyder, S. Edward Swope, R. H. Long, Mervin Van Dyke, James McDonnell and J. H. Holtzworth.

Members not assigned to positions in this list will report to the engine foreman.

C. E. National Orator Coming.

A meeting of the Advisory Board of the Adams' County C. E. Union will be held in Gettysburg next Saturday evening, Jan. 22, 1916. This meeting will be followed by a county rally held in the St. James' Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, which will be addressed by two of the ablest men in C. E. work.

The State Secretary, Mr. H. B. Marcorry, will be one of the speakers and to many of the Endeavorers of the county, this statement will be sufficient. He is regarded as one of the best speakers in the State.

The other speaker of the evening will be Mr. Dan A. Poling of Boston, Mass. He is Dr. Clark's associate and the Citizenship Superintendent of the United Society. A man of only thirty-two years of age has made a national reputation for himself as an orator. Many who have heard him declare him the equal of the Hon. William Jennings Bryan as a platform speaker. He has already delivered 3350 addresses before college, Y. M. C. A. Church, Christian Endeavor and general convention audiences. He is a prohibition orator of rare force. He is president of the National Council of 100 members of the Executive Committee of the American Scientific Temperance Union, National Vice President of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, and an officer of several other organizations. He will be worth while.

Pitzer's School Destroyed.

Pitzer's school house along Williamsburg's Run in Cumberland township, was totally destroyed by fire early Tuesday morning. All contents were burned. The fire was discovered by J. I. Redding but when neighbors began to arrive it was impossible to save anything. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building was an old structure and there was some insurance in the Mummertburg Company.

The school directors of the township met at the ruins on Wednesday morning and decided to rebuild on a site two hundred yards south of the destroyed home. The children attending the school will be conveyed to other schools for the balance of the term. The new building will be larger and more improved than the one that burned down.

Trooper Tipton Hurt.

Trooper Ralph Tipton, son of R. Lee Tipton of this place, had his face and chin disfigured by an ugly cut in a riot at Pittston on Sunday. There had been factional strife at a church in Dupont, Luzerne county, and the courts being appealed to had instructed the sheriff of the county to take charge and give police protection to the pastor when the church was reopened on Sunday. A riot ensued with the result that one man was killed, two including a state trooper, are dying and seven injured, among the latter Trooper Tipton. The police subdued the rioters, arresting seventy-eight.

DEATH LIST OF A WEEK.

SHOCK OF SON'S DEATH IS FATAL TO FATHER.

Among the Departed Elsewhere Are Those Who Have Relatives and Friends Here.

John A. Hankey died at his home on Chambersburg street, this place, on Monday at the age of 83 years, 1 month and 11 days. The death of his son, Rev. U. A. Hankey, on Jan. 3rd was a great shock to the father and hastened the end. John Hankey was born in Mt. Joy township where he spent the greater part of his life, moving to Gettysburg about twenty years ago. He was married three times and is survived by his wife and three daughters of a previous marriage, Mrs. John Duttera, Mrs. Vincent Garrett of Hanover, and Mrs. Charles King of Mt. Joy township. The funeral was held on Wednesday, services by Rev. E. Stockslager of the Mt. Joy Lutheran Church, interment in the Evergreen Cemetery.

Matthias Grimm, a well-known farmer of Berwick township, near Abbottstown, died on Sunday after a short illness following paralysis, aged 77 years, 2 months and 7 days. The funeral was held on Wednesday, services and interment at Mummert Meeting House. He leaves a wife and the following children: Matthias Grimm of Lancaster, Levi Grimm of near Rodgersville, Mrs. Abraham Lehigh of Dallastown, Mrs. Clayton Lehigh of Berwick township, Mrs. Chas. Smith of York, and Mrs. Norman Moul of Abbottstown.

Mrs. Sarah Shriver, widow of the late Jesse Shriver, died at her home in Mechanicsburg on Monday evening, Jan. 10. Mrs. Shriver was 84 years of age and had been in failing health for some time. She had lived in Mechanicsburg for many years and was a woman endowed with the highest type of Christian principles. She was a member of many years standing of St. Paul's Reformed Church of Mechanicsburg and had always taken an active interest in her church affiliations. She is survived by the following children: Mrs. D. A. Lauck, Miss Sarah Shriver, Miss Anna Shriver, and L. J. Shriver of Mechanicsburg, Mrs. J. M. Runkle of Jeanette, Pa., and James S. and Harry A. Shriver of Cumberland county. Mrs. Shriver was an aunt of Mrs. Frank Frommeyer, Chambersburg street, and Miss Annie and Harry Montfort of near town.

Andrew J. Heintzelman of Fairfield died on last Friday aged 82 years, 3 months and 8 days. The funeral was held on Monday, services by Rev. W. K. Fleck, interment at Flor's Church. He leaves these children: Mrs. James Dittenhafer and Mrs. M. J. Hamilton of Altoona, Mrs. Paul Willet at home, and Harry and Edgar Heintzelman of Fairfield. He leaves one brother and two sisters, John Heintzelman of Cashtown, Mrs. William E. Baker of Cashtown, Mrs. Samuel Stockslager of Philadelphia.

Harry Chrismer, a former resident of Bonneauville, died at his home in Ashland, on Wednesday of last week from pneumonia. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Chrismer and left this country about twenty years ago. He leaves his wife and two sons, John and Harry Chrismer, both of Cresson; also the following brothers and sisters: William Chrismer and Joseph Chrismer of near Bonneauville, Edward Chrismer of Emmitsburg, Charles Chrismer of Colorado, Jennie Chrismer of Baltimore, and Catherine Chrismer of Bonneauville. Interment was at Centralia.

Washington Bierbower died in Harrisburg last Saturday aged 74 years. He had been a former resident of this place and for the last 20 years was janitor at the Central High School at Harrisburg. He was a veteran of the Civil War, serving in the 14th Pa. Vol. Inf. Regt. Funeral was on Tuesday. He leaves a wife, who was a Miss Beck of this place, a sister of the late John Beck and Mrs. Calvin Culp, a daughter, Minnie and two sons, Edward M. and Shirley E., all of Harrisburg.

Mrs. Sevilla Reigle, wife of Daniel Reigle, died at her home in Cumberland township last Friday aged 70 years and to months. She leaves her husband and several children, Mrs. Reuben Rupp of North Washington street, Mrs. Harry Stouffer of Taneytown, Miss Annie Reigle and Miss Ma Reigle at home. She also leaves two brothers, John Degroff of Midway, and Andrew Degroff of Littlestown, and a half brother, George Degroff of Littlestown. Funeral was on Sunday, services by Rev. F. S. Lindaman of Littlestown, interment in Mt. Carmel Cemetery, Littlestown.

Luella Amanda Ruth, daughter of Samuel and Alberta Houser Ruth, died at her home in Hanover last Sunday following a brief illness from stomach and heart trouble, aged 9 years, 8 months and 29 days. Funeral Wednesday with interment in the Reformed Cemetery at Abbottstown.

James Francis Eck, of Hanover, 35 years employed with the Western Maryland Railroad, and at time of his death head of the Motive Power Repair Department of the railway, died on Saturday, Jan. 21st.

"Educational Unrest."

The Parent-Teachers' Association held the first regular meeting of the new year on last Friday evening. President Mrs. H. M. Roth, presiding. The entertainment part of the program consisted of music by the High School Orchestra and recitations by Misses Edith Hollinger and Pauline Lestz.

Dr. J. H. Ashworth of Gettysburg College, head of the department of economics, in a splendid address on "Educational Unrest," attributed that condition to the knockers, the ones who as would be reformers criticize every form of government and new idea in the school system saying in part:

"Where there is progress there is unrest. Progress is the result of the dissatisfaction with our ideals. If our ideals are high they will be beneficial. If low, unrest and movement toward our ideals will not be beneficial to society. Some unrest is due to idle gossip and criticism. There will always be criticism to all parts of education. Every school is being assailed from all points of view. What are some of these criticisms? Some are merely idle gossip from professional reformers who wish to reform the systems but who have never done anything. Many critics say that they speak from experience. This comes largely from those who have made a failure of life and wish to place the responsibility on others.

"Many others point to the failure of the school life, as an example of the school they would reform." He declared "that through organizations such as the Parent-Teachers' Associations the schools and teachers receive the right kind of criticism, the kind that is always beneficial, for their work is done in close touch with the school system."

At the business session the committee named to arrange a program were Prof. H. Milton Roth, Mrs. C. B. Dougherty, Miss Nell Blocher. The Visiting Committee did not go to the schools last month on account of the prevailing sickness and the members were appointed for this month. Prof. and Mrs. Ashworth were elected members of the association. The Home and School Banner was won by Miss Major's room.

Dr. T. C. Billheimer reported the following resolutions of respect on the death of Prof. Burgoon and they were adopted:

IN MEMORIAM.

When, on Dec. 10, 1915, Prof. Willis A. Burgoon was removed by the hand of death from these earthly scenes and activities, a feeling of sadness and a sense of loss overcame us that will linger in our hearts for many days to come. It has been said that death loves a shining mark and this must be true or he would not have aimed his dart at our friend. The passing away of Prof. Burgoon is felt not only in the school room, but also in this entire community, and especially in the Christian Church. For he was a many sided man, his life touched the children and their teachers and their parents, it also touched the congregation of which he was an honored member.

He was first a devout Christian, seeking by precept and example to lead others in the way of blessedness. Then he was a great educator. His chosen calling, to which he had solemnly dedicated his life and all his powers, was to teach and mould the minds and hearts of the young, than which there is no more delightful, no grander calling in all the earth. The school was his throne room, it was there that he sat regnant, there that he won his brightest laurels, there that he won the crown.

And strange as it may seem to us, he was timid, shy, retiring, one who shrank from public gaze. He was not a gem lying on the surface and ready to be picked up by any passer-by, he was hidden and had to be searched for but when found what a wealth of friendship, what a richness of beauty! He was a man of gentle spirit, tender hearted as a child. He was not in the thunder cloud, not in the tempest, not in the earthquake, he was in the still, small voice. Nevertheless he was cast in a heroic mould, for gentleness and strength, humility and firmness of purpose may go hand in hand. He often wended his way to the school when every step meant weariness and pain. His was a great soul.

Whereas, God in his great wisdom has translated from his earthly labors to his heavenly joys our beloved principal, Prof. Willis A. Burgoon, in the prime of his life and the heights of his usefulness, therefore Resolved 1. That we members of Parent-Teachers' Association of Gettysburg, Pa., bow in humble submission to the will of Him whose ways and plans are always right in the full belief that what we do not understand now we shall know hereafter.

Resolved 2. That we bear glad testimony to his exalted Christian character whose perfume will abide long amongst us, and to his unstinted toil and sacrifice in the cause to which he had dedicated himself.

Resolved 3. That we tender our deepest sympathy to his beloved wife and children with the prayer that the God of all grace may comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow.

Resolved 4. That a copy of this minute be sent to his loved ones, and that it be printed in our local papers. Respectfully submitted, T. C. BILLHEIMER.

NOTICE.—The Cashtown Civic League will hold a chicken and waffle supper in the Hall in that place on Saturday, Jan. 29th, adv.

PERSONAL POINTS OF VIEW

COMINGS AND GOINGS INTO AND OUT OF THE TOWN.

Social and Other Individual Happenings and Other Local Items of Interest.

—D. L. Plank of near town spent several days last week with his daughter, Mrs. Howard Spangler who is ill in the Harrisburg Hospital.

—William Martin of the firm of Rogers and Martin has gone on a month's business trip through Western Pennsylvania and Maryland.

—Mrs. John M. Sweeney, formerly of Gettysburg, who has been living in Blackwell, Oklahoma, has moved to Los Angeles, Cal., where she will make her future home.

—Miss Virginia Tudor, assistant principal of the Damascus High School, Wayne Co., has returned to that place after spending several weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Baker, Baltimore street.

—Dr. L. L. Sieber is spending two weeks at Hughesville, Pa., where he is conducting a successful evangelistic campaign. At the meeting on last Sunday evening Dr. Sieber preached to an audience of over one thousand people.

—Miss Lizzie Mertz has returned to her home on Springs avenue after spending some time with relatives in Wilmington.

—Miss Eunice Rudisill, Baltimore street, spent Sunday as the guest of friends in York.

—Alfred Lindsey of Greenville, spent this week with his sister, Mrs. Evaline Holzworth at her home on Baltimore street.

—Prof. Charles H. Huber is spending several weeks in Central and Southern Pennsylvania on a business trip in the interests of the College.

—Mrs. Mary Crapster of Taneytown is spending some time with her sister, Miss Katie O'Neal, Carlisle street.

—Miss Harriet Nixon has returned to her home in North Carolina after a visit at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Henry B. Nixon, Carlisle street.

—Miss Elizabeth H. Cox has returned to her home on Baltimore street after a visit with friends in Washington.

—Mrs. Wm. Burd and son have returned to their home in Cresson, Pa., after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Hoke, W. High street. Miss Olive Hoke accompanied them.

—Wilford Barbehenn, Wilmer Bair and S. J. Brodbeck of Glenville spent Sunday at the home of Edward Barbehenn, N. Stratton street.

—Miss Nettie Storm has returned to McSherrystown after spending a week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Miller, East Middle street.

—Miss Mable Thorn has returned to Harrisburg after spending some time as the guest of Miss Helen Rupp at her home on West Middle street.

—Mrs. Paul Miller and son have returned to their home in New Jersey after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Wilson, East Middle St.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. Roy Long have returned to their home in Lewistown after a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. C. Raymond Rupp, at their home on East Middle street.

—Miss Cora Topper, Baltimore street, spent some time with friends in York this week.

—Dr. David Deatrack of Middletown spent Sunday with relatives in town.

—The Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity of College gave a dinner in honor of Dr. E. S. Breidenbaugh's 67th birthday on January 14th. The dinner was held at the fraternity boarding house, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Lackner, Chambersburg street. The house was decorated with carnations and smilax, and after the dinner about forty guests were entertained with an old-fashioned "raffish pull."

—Dr. T. C. Billheimer spent last Sunday at Stoney Creek Mills where he assisted in the services at the dedication of the new Christ Lutheran Chapel, of which Rev. Norman S. Wolf is pastor. This congregation was organized less than one year ago and in the past four months the chapel has been erected at a cost of \$2000. Rev. Mr. Wolf is a son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Tawney, West Middle street.

—Dr. Wm. A. Granville spent part of this week in Philadelphia where he attended the National Conference of Immigration and Americanization. Dr. Granville was appointed by Governor Brumbaugh to represent the State of Pennsylvania at this conference. The conference to which Dr. Granville was a delegate was composed of representatives from all the States. This meeting was important and the honor accorded Dr. Granville was a signal one.

—Harry J. Rupp while engaged at sawing drawer runners on a rip saw at the Reaser Furniture Factory on Wednesday afternoon was injured when the saw struck a knot and the piece of wood flew back allowing his hand to come in contact with the saw. The thumb was badly cut and it was necessary to amputate it at the first joint.

—Congressman Beales has our thanks for a handsome 1916 calendar showing the Capitol at Washington, where he will be found when congress is in session.

—Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Isenberg have returned to their home on East Middle street after spending a month with relatives in Altoona.

Amazing Transformation.

One may be a speckled trout in the country and a codfish in the city, according to an observer, who believes that many country boys would do well to stay at home.

"A farmer," he said, "once caught a fine speckled trout, which he decided to present to his aunt in the city. Accordingly, he wrapped it in green leaves and placed it in a basket in the body of the wagon. As he stopped for refreshment at a roadside tavern some mischievous boys took a codfish from a nearby grocery stall and substituted it for the fine trout."

"Arriving in the city, he presented the fish to his aunt. 'What do you mean?' she cried. 'This isn't a trout; it's a codfish.'"

"Rather crestfallen, he took it back, but on the road the boys again made a substitution, and when he showed the fish to his wife it was a speckled trout. She listened to his tale with an amused smile. 'Yes,' she said finally, 'it's like you—a speckled trout in the country and a codfish in town.'—Exchange.

The Split Infinitive.

The split infinitive is the term used to designate the infinitive form of the verb that generally begins with the preposition "to," when separated by a qualifying adverb or phrase, as in the following: "To briefly designate," "to readily understand," "to suddenly and completely change front," "he knew not which to most admire," "to sweetly sing," "to humbly walk." This use is held by literary critics and grammatical purists to be highly improper, but it occurs abundantly in English literature, from the time of Shakespeare to the present day. Nearly every standard author is guilty of it, and it is very general in popular speech. The splitting of the infinitive is often dictated by a sense of rhythm, the placing of the qualifying adverb after the verb and before the weak adjunct or object which follows the verb resulting often in disharmony of rhythm or stress.

Fixing the Fairies.

Remnants of the cave men living in hidden places in the forests, avoiding the more civilized human beings about them, but seen occasionally by these, were probably the first of the fairies, according to A. E. Peake in a paper that appears in the report of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia.

Long before the Danes came to the British Isles Ireland was infested by a people called the Danaans, probably the earliest of the Celts or possibly antedating them. The word Danaan, according to the London Lancet, may be rendered "fairy." They were of puny stature, but their heads were as large as ours, as is proved by the skulls found in the bogs. With their little pointed caps and their retiring ways they were only vaguely known to their neighbors, and when they died out they were dimly remembered and soon became a legend.

Cairo Street Warnings.

In oriental countries the recklessness of drivers of vehicles and their disregard for foot passengers are very marked, but in Cairo they have a series of curious cries with which they warn a footman. They specify the particular part of his anatomy which is in danger, as thus: "Look out for thy left shin, O uncle!" "Boy, have a care for the little toe on thy right foot!" "O blind beggar, look out for thy staff!" And the blind beggar, feeling his way with the staff in his right hand, at once obediently turns to the left. "O Frankish woman, look out for thy left foot!" "O burden bearer, thy load is in danger!" "O water carrier, look out for the tail end of thy pigskin water bottle!"

The Wolf's Den.

One of the most gruesome among animal homes is the wolf's den. This is simply a hole dug in the side of a bank or a small natural cave, generally situated on the sunny side of a ridge and almost hidden by bushes and loose boulders. Here the wolf lies snug. In and about his doorway lie the remains of past feasts, which, coupled with his own odor, make the wolf's den a not very inviting place. Nevertheless there is something so dread and mysterious about this soft footed marauder that it even lends a fascination to his home.—St. Nicholas.

E Pluribus Unum.

The Latin phrase "E pluribus unum" means "From many, one." It is the motto of the United States, as being one nation, though composed of many states. The expression is found originally in a Latin poem entitled "Moretum," supposed to have been written by the poet Virgil.

Saved!

A husband was waiting outside a jeweler's, cowering with impatience. His wife emerged from the shop.

"They want a thousand guineas for it," she said.

"Thank heavens!" cried the husband. "Now come along."—Punch.

A Duke's Maxim.

It was a maxim of the first Duke of Portland, who was a great lover of race horses, that there were only two places where all men are equal—on the turf and under the turf.

Suspicion.

Once give your mind to suspicion and there is sure to be food enough for it. In the stillest night the air is filled with sounds for the wakeful ear that is resolved to listen.

Josh Billings was right when he said, "I don't care how much a man talks if he only says it in a few words."

A Curious Wedding Present.

Among the Brass river tribes of West Africa when a young couple get married it is the custom for the oldest member of the bride's family to present the bride with a plot of ground six feet long. This is for the grave of her family and herself when they die. The first members of the new family who dies is buried about twenty feet below ground and the next one almost sixteen feet, and this goes on until all the family die and are buried. The grave holds them all, and this, they think, prevents them from being separated. "It's a curious wedding present," said the bride, "but I value it by the bride, the face of the native saying being, 'When all other things are gone this remains.'"

Badly Missed.

Hugh had been left with his grandparents when his mother was called away by the illness of his father. A few days after she went away the little fellow said, "I wish I was where mother is." His grandmother said, "Why, just think; if you were there you would be missing your school," to which he replied: "Yes. But don't you know it is a great deal worse to miss your mother than your school?"—Exchange.

All Extra.

"There's some mistake about this bill," said the departing guest. "You told me your rates were \$5 a day." "So they are," said the genial hotel proprietor, "but that's just for having your name on the register. Rooms and board are extra."—Pittsburgh Press.

Often the Case.

Smith—Is your church supported by voluntary contributions, Brother Black? Elder Black (of the colored church)—No, sah, by involuntary contributions, sah! It's jes' like pullin' teeth to get money outta that congregation, yas, sah!—Indianapolis Star.

Excellence.

Those who attain to any excellence commonly spend life in some one single pursuit, for excellence is not often gained upon easier terms.—Johnson.

The Word "Bridal."

Bridal, as meaning a feast to celebrate a wedding, is really "bride ale," "ale" being the term formerly used to indicate the festival in England.

TAX APPEALS

The Commissioners of the County of Adams hereby give notice that they have fixed upon the following times and places for holding the Tax Appeal for 1916, in the several boroughs and townships of Adams county, when and where they will attend to hear appeals.

Jan. 17. For the township of Reading, at the National Hotel, Hampton, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Jan. 18. For the townships of Cumberland and Freedom, at the Commissioners' office, Gettysburg, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Jan. 19. For the township of Mt. Pleasant at the hotel of Charles Strausbaugh, in Bonneauville, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Jan. 20. For the borough of McSherrystown, 1st and 2nd wards, and township of Conowago, at the Union Hotel in McSherrystown, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Jan. 21. For the borough of Littlestown and township of Mt. Joy, at the National Hotel, Littlestown, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Jan. 22. For the townships of Germany and Union at the National Hotel, Littlestown, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Jan. 31. For the township of Straban, at the hotel of Frank McThomas, Hunterstown, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Feb. 1. For the borough of Gettysburg, 1st, 2nd and 3rd wards, and the township of Highland, at the Commissioners' office, Gettysburg, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Feb. 2. For the borough of Fairfield and townships of Liberty and Hamiltonban at the house of Geo. Kebil in Fairfield, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Feb. 3. For the township of Franklin at the hotel in Cashtown between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Feb. 4. For the boroughs of Arendtsville and Biglerville and the township of Butler at the hotel in Biglerville between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Feb. 5. For the townships of Lattimore, Huntington and Tyrone and the borough of York Springs, at the hotel in York Springs, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Feb. 7. For the borough of East Berlin and the township of Hamilton, at the Sunday House, East Berlin, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Feb. 9. For the township of McAllen and the borough of Bendersville at the house of Frank Rausman, Bendersville, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Feb. 10. For the borough of New Oxford and the township of Oxford, at the Eagle Hotel, New Oxford, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Feb. 11. For the borough of Abbottstown and the township of Berwick, at the house of Charles Altland, Abbottstown, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

On the same dates the County Commissioners and Assessors of the respective districts will meet to review the enrollment and determine who are exempt from military duty.

By order of the Commissioners.

G. ALLEN YOHE, Clerk.

The undersigned, Board of Revision, will attend at the various places of holding appeals to finally determine whether any of the valuation of the assessors have been made below a just rate according to the Act of Assembly.

Jan. 4, 1917.

H. B. SLAGLE
H. J. MARCH
E. C. KEEFER

Commissioners.

REPORT.

Of the condition of the First National Bank of Gettysburg at Gettysburg, Pa., in the State of Pennsylvania at the close of business Dec. 31st, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts..... \$951,420.20
Overdrafts secured and unsecured 4,099.16
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation (par value) 100,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc., on hand (other than stocks) including premiums on same 173,327.96
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve bank 14,400.00
Less amount unpaid 7,200.00
Banking house..... 73,175.00
Furniture and fixtures 7,825.00

Other real estate owned.. \$1,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve bank 31,221.18
Due from approved Reserve agents in New York, Chicago and St. Louis..... 18,300.00
Due from approved Reserve agents in other cities 2,010.91
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)..... 18,041.51
Outside checks & other cash items \$1,359.15
Fractional currency, nickels and cents \$ 404.02

Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank 1,763.17
Notes of other national banks 768.82
Federal reserve notes..... 805.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:
Coin and certificates..... 65.00
Legal-tender notes 22,742.30
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation) 7,933.00
Total \$1,435,651.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in..... \$100,000.00
Surplus fund 140,000.00
Undivided profits \$56,577.45
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid .. 5,833.87

Circulating notes 50,723.58
Dividends unpaid 97,730.00
Individual deposits subject to check 140.00

Cashier's checks outstanding 167,327.52
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice 5,929.57
Bills payable including obligations representing money borrowed 793,801.08

Total 30,000.00

Total \$1,435,651.75

State of Pennsylvania, County of Adams, SS.

I, J. Elmer Musselman, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. ELMER MUSSELMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 11th day of Jan., 1916.

H. G. WILLIAMS, N. P.

Correct Attest:

G. H. TROSTLE
J. D. BROWN
W. S. ADAMS

Directors.

STRABAN TWP. ROADACCT.

Annual statement of the Board of Supervisors of Straban township, Adams county, Pa., for the year ending Dec. 6, 1915, Robt. D. Myers, treasurer.

RECEIPTS.

Bal. in Twp. Treas. from preceding year \$ 541.67

Taxes received on duplicates 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 218.07

Taxes received on duplicates 1914 1145.00

Taxes received on duplicates 1915 2257.06

Amt. received from State as cash tax bonus 711.43

Amt. received from liquor licenses 60.00

Amt. received from other sources 25.00

Total receipts \$4958.23

EXPENDITURES.

Repairs or maintenance of earth roads \$1144.15

Permanent culverts, bridges, etc. 265.04

Repairs of tools and machinery 12.65

Wages of road masters 293.55

Compensation to Sec. and Treas. 50.00

Compensation to Tax Collector 40.81

Compensation to Supervisor, attendance of meetings 26.00

Expenses of Supervisors attending convention 7.16

Rebate on wide tire 1914 81.39

Rebate on water troughs 10.00

Paid State on macadamized road 2626.33

Atty's fees 10.00

Miscellaneous 29.00

Culvert repairs 29.87

Total \$4689.15

Bal. in Treas. Dec. 1915..... 269.08

Rebate on taxes paid before June 1, 1915 \$ 103.92

Outstanding taxes, 1914 duplicate 539.76

Outstanding taxes 1915 duplicate 1534.71

Due State on macadamized road 3350.00

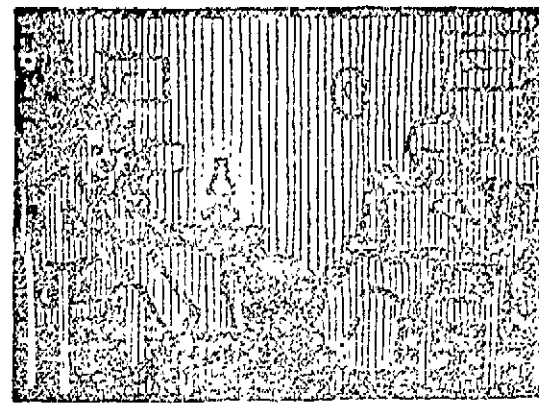
and interest.

Due township from W. D. Brown 1209.64

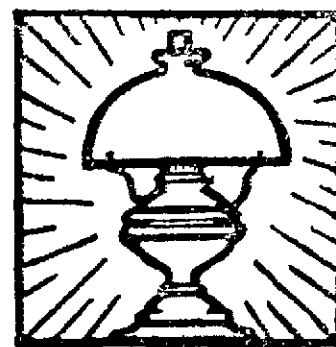
We, the undersigned, auditors of Straban township, have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

S. CASHMAN
J. M. REINECKER
R. S. SPONSELLER

Auditors.



Are you paying to sit in the dark?



PAYING to ruin your eyes, paying to smell burning wick and the odor of poor kerosene? Are you doing these things?

Unless your home is equipped with Rayo Lamps—you probably are. And what's more, you are paying the identical price that would buy you the flood of brilliant, eye-soothing, steady light that beams from a Rayo Lamp filled with slow-burning

ATLANTIC Rayolight OIL

Rayo Lamps are beautiful—an ornament to any room. And they burn brightly, without flicker or smell. Your dealer can show you a special design for any room, ranging in price from \$1.50 up. No matter what sort of light you've got, the addition of a few Rayo Lamps will make your home brighter and the folks happier.

But Rayo Lamps are at their best when burning Atlantic Rayolight Oil. It is the one kerosene that burns without smoke or smell—that is always the same. It gives the brightest light and the greatest heat for the least money.

The use of Atlantic Rayolight Oil doesn't stop with burning and heating; thousands of housewives have written us that it's the very finest thing to brighten faded carpets, keeps the moths away from closets, shelves and drawers, cuts grease better than anything else, and that for washing windows it's without equal.

Be certain to ask for Atlantic Rayolight Oil by name—it costs no more than the unknown, unreliable kerosene.

The dealer who displays the sign can always supply you



ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh

G. W. Weaver & Son

G. W. Weaver & Son

Dry Goods Department Store

White Goods Sale

...Now On...

THE great disparity of higher prices on raw cotton between now and some months ago created very strong price advances on all kinds of Cotton Fabrics since June, 1915.

We had placed heavy orders for Heavy Cottons such as Muslins and Bed Muslins, Sheets, Cases etc., Long Cloths and Cambrics to reach us near January 1st, 1916—Also Manufactured Muslin Underwear—wherever they could be had at or near old prices.

There is no likelihood in the judgment of those close to the primary market of any lower prices on raw materials this year. Adding to the present price of raw cotton the higher wages paid every where in Textile Mills makes us able to give assurance that our present prices on every character of cotton goods now affected cannot be duplicated this season.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS

G. W. Weaver & Son

The Leaders

Gettysburg, Pa.

SAFETY FIRST

Use Paxson's Sanitary Sweeping Compound while sweeping. It catches the GERMS as well as the DUST.

If your jobber or dealer does not have Paxson's Sanitary Sweeping Compound, then write us and we will see that you are supplied

MANUFACTURED BY

Paxson Manufacturing Company

219 Sansom St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Packed in barrels, 1-2 bbls. and tubs for use in stores, factories, theatres, hotels, churches, schools, etc., and in 5, 10 and 25 cent packages for household use.

It cleans floors and brightens carpets leaving the rooms in a pure and sanitary condition from the use of the disinfectant and deodorizer that it contains.

Ask your grocer for a package on the free trial proposition. INSIST on having PAXSON'S SANITARY SWEEPING COMPOUND. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES.

OUR NAME is on all BARRELS and PACKAGES

For Sale by

GETTYSBURG DEP'T STORE, 14 S. 2ND ST. Gettysburg, Pa

Farmers : and : Stockmen

Get Your Stock in Condition for Summer Work.

The careful ones always feed some good Food and Regulator.

We carry nothing but the guaranteed brands and they also carry with each package our store guarantee, "Absolute Satisfaction" or your money refunded, our brands are The Standard, The Prussian and Pratts, in assorted sizes.

PEOPLES DRUG STORE

Rexall A. D. S. Vinol Victrola

Growth of Baseball.

Nothing shows the growth of baseball more than a comparison of gate receipts taken in during the different series played for the baseball championship of the world. In the year 1884 about 200 persons attended the final game between the Providence team and the Metropolitan club, champions of their respective leagues, and the total attendance at all three games was less than 3,000. Itadbourne and Keefe, the opposing hurlers, were at the height of their respective careers, but they failed to draw the throngs. However, the players did not worry, as there was nothing in it for them except glory.

In the season of 1885 the series was a failure from all standpoints. Only \$600 saw the six contests between the men of Anson and the Browns, led by Charles Comiskey. The series was marked by continual scrapping and at times real fighting. It ended or broke up with honors in games won and verbal scraps "fifty-fifty." In 1886 the first real series for the world championship was pulled off in a successful manner. The six games drew 40,000, and the net receipts were \$14,000. —Philadelphia Ledger.

At His Own Estimate.

"What are the qualifications required to make a successful card player?" asked Mrs. Trumpit casually. "Well, it's hard to say," replied her husband thoughtfully. "A man must be cool, calculating, crafty, cunning and have a touch of meanness in his disposition."

"Oh, Frank!" exclaimed his wife in shocked tones. "I should think you wouldn't like to play cards with such horrid people!"

The husband answered proudly: "That's all right. I nearly always win." —London Answers.

Socially Successful.

Mr. Brown's colored valet desired to entertain some of his friends, and his master contributed generously to the cause. The next morning Mr. Brown asked Mose if his party had been a success. Mose drew himself up a couple inches above his usual height.

"Was it a success, sub?" he exclaimed delightedly. "Well, sub, it sho' wuz! Dey wuz sixteen invited and twenty dat come!" —New York Post.

The Balloon Spider.

One species of spider weaves a balloon four feet long and two feet wide, which it fastens to a tree by a single thread, then marches on board with its little ones, cuts the thread, and away goes the airship to some distant place to make a new home.

Quite Easy.

Mother (frowned)—I don't see, Elsie, how you can be so naughty. Elsie—Why, mamma, it isn't a bit hard.—Boston Transcript

No man is a good physician who has never been sick.—Aristotle

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

(Continued from page 2).

of you engage in other matters that are not incidental to the fruit growing business and consequently, as I will attempt to point out hereafter, you may be responsible, to some extent at least, under the Compensation Act. And in such cases compensation will have to be paid by you whether you are negligent or not. As an illustration of this I would say that if one of your employees should be engaged in work that the Courts will hold to be other than agricultural work, and while so engaged he should receive an injury from any cause other than self-infliction, you will have to pay him compensation. If you are buying apples on a commission basis, and you send one of your employees on the road with an automobile to solicit orders, and a stranger should accidentally discharge a gun causing your employee to lose a hand, you will be required to pay such employee for a period of 175 weeks commencing fourteen days after the accident, sums equivalent to fifty per cent of the wages that were being received by him at the time of the injury. You would also be required to furnish him with surgical and medical services at a limited cost; and in case he should die leaving a widow, such widow would be entitled to receive forty per cent of the wages for a period of three hundred weeks. Or if he left a child and no widow, such child would be entitled to twenty-five per cent of the wages, for a period of 300 weeks, and at the expiration of such 300 weeks period, such child would be entitled to receive fifteen per cent of the wages until he or she arrived at the age of sixteen. These wages so paid to the widow or to the child will constitute the compensation required to be paid by the Act, and would be paid to such widow or child in the same periodical instalments as the wages of your deceased employee were payable before the accident.

The remaining question of chief interest to you is whether an employee of a fruit grower can be said to be one engaged in agriculture within the meaning of that term as used in the Exemption Act of June 8th. It is disappointing to find that the question of what constitutes agriculture within the meaning of Workmen's Compensation Acts has not been adjudicated to any extent.

From the language used in the Act of June 8th, it seems that it matters little what the general business in which the employer is engaged, may be. The nature of the work upon which the workman is employed when injured is to govern the question of liability. Thus, if a man operates both a farm and a retail store situated upon the farm premises, and the clerk in the store does work as a farm hand, if such clerk be injured while serving as a farm hand, he would be engaged in agriculture and could not claim the compensation provided for in the Act. But if he is injured while clerking in the store he would not be then engaged in agriculture and could claim compensation under the Act.

It seems reasonable to anticipate that a workman employed by a fruit grower in connection with the planting and care of trees and the gathering of the fruit crops, is engaged in agriculture. It has been held by Courts of respectable standing that agriculture consist of cultivating the ground and raising crops of commercial value. It has also been held that fruit is an agricultural crop. To what extent one must be interested in fruit growing to be considered an agriculturist is hard to state at this time. Our own Supreme Court has held that one is engaged in agriculture when he derives the support of himself and family in whole or in part from the cultivation of land: that such land must consist of more than a garden although it may be less than a field, and that the uniting of any other business with this is not inconsistent with the pursuit of agriculture. I will have to leave it to each of you to determine whether or not you come within this definition.

It has also been held by the Court of a sister State that a steam engine used with a threshing is a farming utensil, but on the other hand it has been held by a Court of equal standing that one who is engaged in grinding wheat for the purpose of selling it as flour is not engaged in agriculture.

It seems to me, however, that fruit growers will be exempt from the provisions of the Compensation Act in practically all of the branches of their business, and will be liable under that Act only as to such workmen who are injured in performing work that is clearly not incidental to fruit growing or farming. For instance, a workman employed by you if injured while picking your apples would be engaged in agriculture and he could not recover from you unless he would show that you had been negligent. But if the same workman should be injured while aiding you in selling fruit handled upon a commission basis, or in repairing one of your houses, not situated upon your farm, he would not be then engaged in agriculture work and for such injury could demand compensation from you.

This construction of the Compensation Act is supported by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States construing and applying the provisions of the Federal Employers' Liability Act of 1908 under which it is held that the test of liability depends upon the nature of the work in which the workman is engaged at the time of injury. It is also supported by an advance ruling made by the Workmen's Compensation Board of Pennsylvania a week or two ago to the effect that a private chauffeur

"while acting as such" is engaged in domestic service and is therefore not covered by the act. For you will note that the Board has carefully limited the exemption of a chauffeur to such times as he is "acting as such."

It seems to me that the term "agriculture" must receive strict construction, because the very validity of the exemption must depend upon some real distinction between the risk in agricultural work and the risk in other classes of employment.

Under the same principles it would seem safe to anticipate that employees who do no manual work, such as time-keepers, book-keepers and clerks and men engaged in the manufacturing of barrels or boxes, some of which you expect to sell to other fruit growers, would not be engaged in purely agricultural work and as to them you would be liable under the Compensation Act.

From what I have said you will understand that no fruit grower and no farmer can be assured that he will entirely escape liability under the Compensation Act. Consequently you will be constantly confronted with liabilities of three distinct forms:

(1) As to workmen employed by you, who are injured while engaged in strictly agricultural work, you will be liable in an action at law, provided you have been negligent, but even if negligent you will not be liable if the workman has also been negligent or has been injured by a fellow workman. This is your present liability and as a risk it amounts to little.

(2) As to workmen injured while engaged in work that is not incidental to or necessarily connected with agriculture, you will be liable under the Compensation Act. If you carry insurance your liability will be limited to the fixed amounts provided for in the Act. If you reject the fixed compensation plan or neglect to insure after notice to do so, you may be held liable in an action at law in which you cannot rely upon your common law defenses, or you may be held liable for payment of the fixed compensation. Hence, insurance against such class of accidents is essential to your safety.

(3) As to laborers or assistants hired by an independent contractor, who may be upon your premises for the performance of any of your regular business you will be liable under the Compensation Act, in the same manner as if such laborer were your own employee. But in this connection I must say that the provisions of the Compensation Act relative to such liability are so indefinite, that I would not venture to express an opinion upon them until they have received judicial construction.

This leaves the fruit grower, as you no doubt, by this time, understand, in a somewhat uncertain situation. The only practical and safe plan for him to follow is to carry liability insurance until such time as the various questions that we have mentioned have received judicial construction.

Such insurance may be obtained from the State Insurance Fund or from any of the well known Stock Companies or from Mutual Companies. As the State Fund Insurance will not cover any liability except such as is imposed under Article 8, of the Act, insurance by that method may not meet the requirements of the fruit growers. Mutual Company insurance against such liability as is imposed under Article 8 of the Compensation Act, since it may not mature for sixteen years after the accident has occurred, seems to me to be undesirable. And for these reasons insurance in some one of the many responsible Stock Insurance Companies would seem to be the proper method, at least until the State plan of insurance has been thoroughly determined upon and broadened to meet the requirements of the fruit grower and farmer.

The rates charged by the State and by the Standard Stock Companies are not exorbitant upon this class of business and under both methods provision is made for an adjustment of premium charges at the expiration of each year. That is to say, that if your pay roll for the year is less than estimated when the policy was issued, a portion of the premium will be than estimated when the policy was issued, a portion of the premium will be refunded to you. Or if such pay roll exceeds the original estimate you will be required to pay an additional premium.

I regret that I have not been able to give you more definite information relative to this important subject but such information I have not been able to obtain from those entrusted with the administration of the Compensation Law in time for this meeting, and the particular phase of the Act exempting agriculturists seems to have received little or no judicial consideration in the other States.

I look upon the Compensation Act as a wise and just one. I believe that experience under it will be satisfactory to all. And until it has been tested in practical application any critical condemnation should remain suspended. In order that a fair test may be given it, all of us should cooperate in so far as we are able, with those by whom its provisions are to be administered.

The Small Advertiser.

People who do a small business sometimes say it is of no use for them to advertise, since their notices will be obscured by the much bigger space taken by large concerns. That point of view is often the principle reason why their business remains small, but the remedy is in their own hands. Their feeling does not accord with the everyday experience of people who have made a study of the advertising game. In most newspapers there is a

certain class of small notices that attract attention entirely out of proportion to the space taken.

The reason is apt to be that the proprietor of the store writes the advertisement himself. The proprietor of the bigger concern is apt to delegate the work to a subordinate. It is a fact that no one can talk so well about a business as the proprietor himself. His mind is full of it, he sees the strong points of his line better than anyone else who does not know it as well, and he can really grow quite eloquent on this subject. If he will write the notice himself, he usually makes a good one, unless he commits the error of filling a small space with too much fine type.

If he feels he can afford only a small space, he should just pick out one or two things, describe them, and give the price. Every newspaper has specimens of advertising so well done in small space as to be exceedingly effective. It is not that any special wit or cleverness is shown. It is that the writer has simply put into them the same everyday wisdom that he will put into the terse talk with the customer in his store. Done in this way, an advertisement has a flavor of everyday sense that interests people, and they turn to it as to a favorite feature. Many businesses that were small and obscure at the start have grown great and prosperous in this way.

C. E. News.

Comments on the C. E. topic for Jan. 23rd, 1916, are by Rev. F. E. Taylor, Gettysburg. The topic is "Amusement that is worth while."—Ecc. 3: 1-15.

There is a time to work and a time to play.

Body and mind need the recreation of play. But amusement that fails to furnish this rest and recreation, or pastimes spent in some nerve wrecking play is not recreation. One should be as careful in the choice of his play as of his work.

Here a good may well be succeeded by a better, to let another do the playing for your amusement or to have the physical uplift from it by playing yourself? Who gets the greater benefit, the man on the bleachers or the man on the bases? It is best for a brain worker to go under the excitement and stress of a close game, or to have the physical exercise as a player in the game?

Questionable is a word much in evidence in connection with pastimes. Some amusements unfit the Endeavor for his best Christian work. It is asking ourselves too much to give them up. A devoted missionary who traveled afoot over sections of two continents, and who knew hunger often, said, "If meat makes my brother stumble, I will eat no meat while I live lest I make my brother stumble."

The Journal of the American Medical Association enters "a mild protest against the fervor which the newest 'so-called' dances have been taken up by a public already saturated with various nerve and mind-destroying amusements. The problems created by the tango, the various waltzes, the maxixe, etc., are for the young, the question of morality, for the old, over heart strain." Health, moral and physical is not always considered by those who engage in these amusements.

Games that open easily the door to gambling or immorality are not surely the safest to teach our children.

The Christian must choose his amusements according as they affect his influence and efficiency.

Outdoor sports are ordinarily preferable to others. The greatest measure of vim can thus be gained in the short-time. Be much the fresh air and sunlight and medicine will scarcely strike an acquaintance with you.

You can gain more real virtue out of a long walk in the woods that costs you nothing than from a dozen games played by others that cost you a dollar each. On the other hand, the physical worker has a treasure trove of play, delight and riches in a well selected case of books. Secretary Evans, lecturing before Yale law students once said: "Young gentlemen the leading lawyers in New York are not those that have creases in their trousers, but creases in their forehead. They are not the men who in college exercise their legs, but one who exercised their brains." Such exercises gave to the world the masterly scholar and scientist, that stone mason, Hugh Miller; and constantly the ranks of physical toil are in just that way furnishing us with intellectual giants: all from well used pastime.

How shall we discover the secret of such achievement? In the sway over your life of a high ideal. Possessed of this we have no fears for your choice in the matter of amusements.

No broken cisterns need they.

Who drink from living rills:

No other music heed they:

Whom God's own music thrills:

Earth's precious things are tasteless.

Its boisterous mirth repels,

Where blooms in a measure wasteful

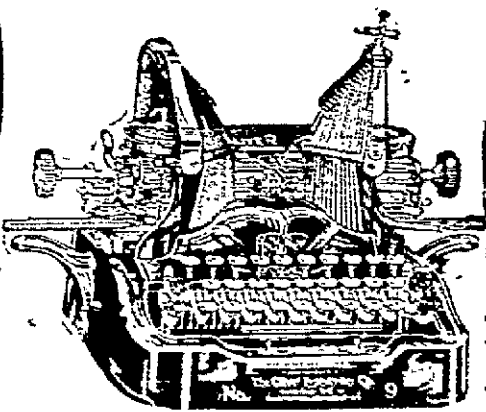
The glory that excels."

Do THE RIGHT THING if you have Nasal Catarrh. Get Ely's Cream Balm at once. Don't touch the catarrh powders and snuffs, for they contain cocaine. Ely's Cream Balm releases the secretions that inflame the nasal passages and the throat, whereas medicines made with mercury merely dry up the secretions and leave you no better than you were. In a word, Ely's Cream Balm is a real remedy, not a delusion. All druggists, 50 cts., or mailed by Ely Brothers, 53 Warren St., New York.

The town of Hampton is making preparations to have a big celebration on Washington's Birthday. The Jr. O. U. A. M. will act as hosts. There will be a fine parade and several other Orders and bands are expected to take part.

A New Model Typewriter!

The **No. 9**
OLIVER
The Standard Visible Writer



BUY IT NOW!

Yes, the crowning typewriter triumph is here

It is just out—and comes years before experts expected it. For makers have striven a lifetime to attain this ideal machine. And Oliver has won again, as we scored when we gave the world its first visible writing.

There is truly no other typewriter on earth like this new Oliver "9." Think of touch so light that the tread of a kitten will run the keys!

CAUTION!

The new-day advances that come alone on this machine are all controlled by Oliver. Even our own previous models—famous in their day—never had the Optional Duplex Shift.

It puts the whole control of 84 letters and characters in the little fingers of the right and left hands. And it lets you write them all with only 28 keys, the least to operate of any standard typewriter made.

THIS WRITERS OF ALL OTHER MACHINES CAN IMMEDIATELY RUN THE OLIVER NUMBER "9" WITH MORE SPEED AND GREATER EASE.

17 Cents a Day!

Remember this brand-new Oliver "9" is the greatest value ever given in a typewriter. It has all our previous special inventions—visible writing, automatic spacer, 5 1/2-ounce touch—PLUS THE OPTIONAL DUPLEX SHIFT, SELECTIVE COLOR ATTACHMENT and all these other new-day features.

YET WE HAVE DECIDED TO SELL IT TO EVERYONE BY TRYWHERE ON OUR FAMOUS PAYMENT PLAN—17 CENTS A DAY! Now every user can easily afford to have the world's crack visible writer, with the famous PRINT TYPE, that writes like print, INCLUDED FREE IF DESIRED.

TODAY—Write For Full Details and learn among the first to know about this marvel of writing machines. See why it is paid, employers, and the fact that everywhere are flocking to the Oliver. Just mail a postal at once. No obligation. It's a pleasure for us to tell you about it.

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.,

Cor. Walnut & 10th Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

You can rent an Oliver Typewriter 3 months for \$4.00.

WARNING!

This brilliant new Oliver comes AT THE OLD-TIME PRICE. It costs no more than lesser makes—now out-of-date when compared with this discovery.

For while the Oliver's splendid new features are costly—we have equalized the added expense to us by simplifying construction.

Resolve right now to see this great achievement before you spend a dollar for any typewriter. If you are using some other makes you will want to see how much more this one does.

If you are using an Oliver, it naturally follows that you want the finest model.

50,000 More Local Agents Wanted

Top Pay for All or Part Time

Here is a chance of a life-time for one person in each of the 50,000 cities and towns to help us supply the big demand for the new model Oliver "9."

Write at once for "Opportunity Now" FREE that shows how you can win both profit and prestige. How you can secure exclusive control and sale in your home community. Learn how we give you a simple "Over" on the same attractive basis as is given others who have already been awarded and are now profitably working Oliver agencies.

No experience is necessary. So do not delay in letting us know where you are. Write for particulars at once.

DEATHS.

(Continued from page 1.)

died on Monday in his 62nd year. He married Miss Rosa A. Adams, daughter of the late John Quincy Adams of Berwick township, who survives with three children, John J. Eck, Jules J. Eck, and Henry E. Eck, of Hanover.

Webster L. Myers died at Los Angeles, Cal., on Monday aged about 56 years. He was a native of York Springs and left there when 16 years of age and has prospered in business undertakings. He leaves a wife and two sons. Three brothers and a sister survive, C. O. Myers of Gettysburg, C. F. Myers of York Springs, Benj. O. Myers of Texas, and Mrs. Thos. Burns of Siddonsburg.

Wesley O. McCans of Clear Spring, York county, died on Wednesday in his 63rd year. He was a native of Adams county, being born near Centre Mills and has been living at Clear Springs for some years following the trade of plasterer. Funeral will be held to-day. A wife survives.

Mrs. Mollie McKee died at New Bloomfield, Perry county, on Sunday aged about 84 years. She was a native of York Springs and leaves six children, one being James McKee, Esq., U. S. District Attorney. Mrs. McKee was a Miss Gardner before marriage.

Mrs. John Adair, mother of Wm. Adair of Gettysburg, died at her home in Chambersburg, Wednesday of last week aged 56 years. Funeral Saturday in Chambersburg.

Wedded by Rites of Greek Church.

Pettis — Kouchavie. — A wedding ceremony according to the rites of the Greek Church was solemnized in Gettysburg on Sunday evening. The groom was John E. Pettis, one of the proprietors of the Shoe Shining Parlor on Chambersburg street. He has made his home in Gettysburg since coming to America. He immigrated from Filia, on the Island of Mitelene, off the coast of Greece. The bride, Miss Fiehere Kouchavie, was a native of the same town and came to America a few weeks ago to be married to her lover. She was accompanied by a sister of Mr. Pettis. The marriage took place at the home of Aleck Pettis, Railroad street, in the presence of about 25 guests. Rev. L. M. Vasilas, a Greek Orthodox priest of Reading, performed the ceremony. The attendants were George Strawn of Hanover, and Miss Mary Nicholas of Reading, bridesmaid. After the ceremony a dinner was served at the Crystal Lunch Room.

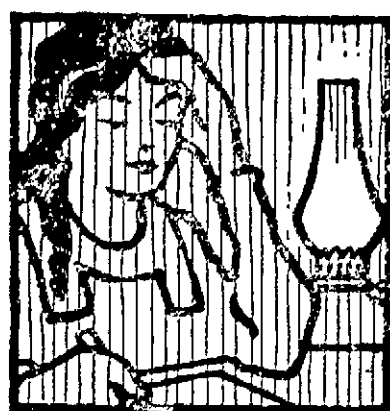
Halter — Trostle. — Miss Carrie Trostle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. L. Trostle, of near Littlestown, and Andrew Halter, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Halter of near Silver Run, were married by Rev. S. C. Hoover of Silver Run. They will reside at the bride's home.

Randall — Althoff — Walsh — Althoff. — A double wedding at St. Joseph's Catholic Church Taneytown was solemnized at high mass on Tuesday morning by Rev. Fr. J. S. Cuddy. The contracting parties were Miss Edith M. Althoff to Charles W. Randall, of Littlestown, and Miss Mary M. Althoff to James Walsh of Westminster, the brides being the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Althoff of near Taneytown. The brides were attired in mid-night blue traveling suits, with hat and gloves to match. The brides were attended by their sisters, Misses Virginia and Ethel Althoff, the grooms by William Myers and Daniel E. Walsh and the ushers were Robert Arnold and Joseph A. Hemler. The dinner was served at the home of the brides to the many guests, from 12 to 2 o'clock. Many useful and valuable presents were received from their friends, then the newly married couples left on the evening train for a wedding trip to Baltimore and other places.

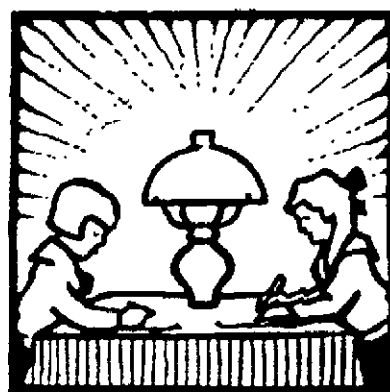
Mohr — Kuhn. — A very pretty wedding was held Wednesday morning in St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Hanover, when Miss Cecelia Agnes Kuhn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis X. Kuhn of that place, became the bride of John Henry Mohr of Schenectady, N. Y. The ceremony took place at a solemn nuptial mass with Rev. James A. Huber as celebrant, assisted by Rev. Mark E. Stock of New Oxford, a cousin of the bride as deacon, Rev. Joseph A. Murphy of St. Vincent's Church, as sub-deacon, Rev. Patrick J. Enright of St. Mary's Church, McSherrystown, was master of ceremonies. The bride was given in marriage by her father and was met at the altar rail by the groom and best man, Charles A. Kuhn, a brother of the bride. The bride was attired in a gown of lace and tulle over taffeta, trimmed with pearls. The veil was of Duchess satin. The veil was made in cap effect and trimmed with orange blossoms, sent by a cousin in California. Her only ornament was a brooch, worn by her mother on her wedding day. The bride carried a bouquet of bridal roses. She was attended by her sister, Mary B. Kuhn, whose dress was of lavender crepe draped with Marquisette en-train, with hat to match. She carried an arm bouquet of pale pink carnations. The ushers were Raymond Staub and John B. Kuhn, a brother of the bride. The organist, John B. Brady, played Mendelssohn's wedding march as the processional and Lohengrin's march as a recessional. During the ceremony Miss Anna Louise Kuhn sang "Oh Lord of Love" and, as an offertory hymn, Miss Helen Wagner sang "Ave Marie" by August William Hoffmann, following which Miss Corinne Smith sang "O Salutaris" by Wigan. A wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents, immediately after the ceremony. Among the guests were Mrs. Pius Miller, Mrs. Peter C. Stock, and daughter Eva, and Mrs. Wm. F. Weaver of Gettysburg.

Rural Carrier Examination.

The U. S. Civil Service Commission has announced an examination for



Give the Children their Chance



Can't expect the children to stand high in their classes unless they get their lessons done properly. And they can't do night study without proper light.

The best light to study by is that which beams from a Rayo Lamp filled with slow-burning Atlantic Rayolight Oil. It gleams soft, white and mellow — doesn't flicker. It's a wonderful light for studying. Won't strain the children's eyes and so they study the better. And they learn the quicker.

And you'll sew with less effort, and father will enjoy his paper the more if you keep the house generously lighted with Rayo Lamps.

Rayo Lamps are handsome — add to the appearance of any room. They're easily cleaned and last a lifetime. Your dealer can show you a full assortment of Rayo Lamps priced from \$1.50 up. But to get the best light from a Rayo Lamp, you should burn

ATLANTIC Rayolight OIL



That's the kerosene that neither smokes nor smells, that burns brightly and yields a great heat, but always at a low cost; use it in every lamp in the house, in your heaters and in your oil stoves.

Atlantic Rayolight Oil is the one kerosene you can ask for by name — that never varies in quality. And so it is especially desirable for domestic purposes — for polishing furniture, for keeping away moths, for removing rust and the many other uses hundreds of housewives tell us they have found for it.

Ask your dealer for ATLANTIC RAYOLIGHT OIL by name, you can buy it at any store that displays the sign:



— costs no more than the unknown kind

ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh

Have You Been Here

The first days of OUR GREAT SALE have far exceeded our expectations. It has been a HOWLING SUCCESS. Crowds came, they saw, they were pleased, they purchased, and sounded our praises to their friends. We now still have a few days and bargains await you here at every turn.

Men's, Boy's and Children's CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS, CAPS and FURNISHINGS

Cut!! Cut!! Cut!!

This is what you may term a straight forward price reduction sale. If you miss it; you'll be sure to regret it.

LEWIS E. KIRSSIN

Baltimore St.,

Gettysburg, Pa.

Adams county, Pa., to be held at Gettysburg and Hanover on February 20, 1916, to fill the position of rural carrier at Virginia Mills and any other vacancies that may later occur on rural routes from other offices in the county. Application blanks may be obtained from the offices above named or from the U. S. Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C.

If Mothers Only Knew.

Mother Grey's Sweet Powders for Children relieve Feverishness, Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and destroy worms. They break up colds in 24 hours. Used by mothers for 25 years. All Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

Allen's Foot-Ease for the Troops. Many war zone hospitals have ordered Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to shake into your shoes, for use among the troops, because it gives rest and comfort to tired, aching, swollen feet and makes walking easy. At druggists everywhere, 25c.

Discouraging. Jester — Your old Skunkum has his troubles. Jimson — What? Why, he's making barrels and barrels of money! Jester — I know, but the price of barrels has gone up.

Knew What His Few Days Meant. Quacky — By the bye, have you got \$10 about you that you don't need for a few days? Smack — I have, but I might need it some time. — Exchange.

REPORT
Of the condition of the Gettysburg National Bank, at Gettysburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business Dec. 31st, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	863,557.55
Overdrafts, unsecured	638.40
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	145,000.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings	2,000.00
Other bonds, securities, etc., owned unpledged (other than stocks), including premiums on same	375,800.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank \$15,400.00 Less amount unpaid	7,700.00
Banking house \$45,500; furniture and fixtures \$8,500	55,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Banks	15,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago and St. Louis	7,582.55
Due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities	52,451.66
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)	16,612.52
Outside checks and other cash items \$2,625.05 fractional currency, nickels and cents \$278.50	3,103.55
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	6,044.15
Notes of other national banks	4,375.00

Lawful money reserve in bank: Coin and certificates 216,407.70
Legal-tender notes 9,600.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent on circulation) 7,250.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	145,150.00
Surplus fund	110,000.00
Undivided profits	344,518.27
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	4,888.50
Circulating notes	39,620.77
Dividends unpaid	143,300.00
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	45.00
Cashier's checks outstanding	156,563.16
Postal savings deposit	8,173.27
Time Deposits: Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	235.30
Total	764,169.70
State of Pennsylvania, County of Adams, SS: I, E. M. Bender, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
E. M. BENDER, Cashier.	
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Jan., 1916.	
WM. L. MEALS, N. P.	
Correct attest:	
C. W. JOHNSON	
J. W. PRICKETT	
THOS. G. NEELY	
Directors.	

LARGE PUBLIC SALE

Wednesday, February 23rd, 1916, 9 A. M. Sharp.

The undersigned, executors of the estate of Charles J. Tyson, deceased, will sell at public sale at the farm known as "Mapleton," on the State Highway, one mile south of Bendersville and three miles north of Biglerville, the entire live stock, tools and fixtures used in operating three farms. Every article offered will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Ten months credit will be allowed with a discount of 5 per cent. for cash. Owing to the great number of articles to be sold, sale will begin at 9 A. M. sharp. Practically all the wagons and machinery listed below have been in regular use and are in working order. Many of them have been in use only a year or two and all have been well housed and cared for.

EIGHTEEN HORSES AND MULES.

Nos. 1 & 2—Pair heavy bay mules, 11 yrs. old, both leaders. Nos. 3 & 4—Pair heavy bay mules, 5 and 7 yrs., both leaders. Nos. 5 & 6—Pair large black mules 5 & 12 years, both leaders. Nos. 7 & 8—Pair black mare mules, 17 and 18 years, no better leaders in the county. Nos. 9 and 10—Pair brown mules, 12 yrs., well broken. No. 13—Dark brown mare mule, 13 years, an excellent leader. No. 14—Brown horse, "Dick," 20 years, a good leader. No. 15—Bay mare, "Pet," 14 years, a safe driver and works anywhere except lead. No. 16—Brown horse, "Jerry," 14 years, safe family driver. No. 17—Brown horse, "Joe," 8 years old, an extra good driver and off-side worker. No. 18—Brown horse, "Beauty," 4 years, will make a fine road horse.

TWELVE REGISTERED AND GRADE GUERNSEY CATTLE.

No. 1—Guernsey-Jersey grade cow, 9 years old, bred Dec. 20th, an all year round rich milker. No. 2—Guernsey-Holstein grade cow, 5 years old, due Mar. 10th, a fine young cow. No. 3—Three-quarters Guernsey grade cow, 4 years, a rich milker. No. 4—Registered Guernsey cow, 3 years, bred Dec. 16th. No. 5—Registered Guernsey cow, 3 years, bred Nov. 3rd. No. 6—Registered Guernsey cow, 3 years. No. 7—Registered Guernsey cow, 3 years. No. 8—Registered Guernsey cow, 3 years. No. 9—Registered Guernsey heifer, 2 years, due Apr. 3rd. Nos. 10 & 11—Registered Guernsey calves. No. 12—Grade bull calf. No. 13—Well marked Guernsey bull, 2 years.

FIFTEEN FARM WAGONS, BEDS, ETC.

Four or six horse home-made wagon and bed; four-horse Brown wagon and bed; four-horse Acme wagon and bed; two four-horse Columbia wagons and beds; two good two-horse wagons and beds; five nearly new Electric handy wagons, with bolster springs and orchard platforms; one-horse Columbia wagon; covered spring wagon; open spring wagon; Columbia dump-cart and harness; wood ladders; hay-ladders; manure boards; contractors plank bed with loose bottom; two large rigs for barreled apples, forty to fifty barrel capacity; eight heavy canvas wagon or stack covers.

ELEVEN BUGGIES AND OTHER VEHICLES.

Rubber tire surrey, Blocher make, in good condition; two surreys in good running order; two rubber tire buggies, one of them Bond make, good as new; steel tire buggy; two stick wagons; two extra good bobsleds; basket sleigh; lot of old buggies.

HARVESTING MACHINERY ETC.

Milwaukee grain binder in good running order; McCormick corn binder, used very little; two McCormick mowers, 5 foot cut, one of them nearly new; lot of extra knives for above; hay tedder; steel hay rake.

PLOWS, HARROWS, ETC.

Two Clark's double action cutaway harrows with double orchard extension; one Clark's California Jr. Orchard disc; two Forkner Light Draft wheel harrows; five No. 97 Syracuse plows; one No. 96 Syracuse plow; one Oliver one-horse plow; three shovel plows; two Syracuse lever harrows, four-horse; three Perry spring-tooth harrows; two spike-tooth smoothing harrows; two Hallock weeders; steel land roller; ditching plow; handy four wheel truck for plows, etc.; plank drags; stone sleds; King road drag; four dirt scoops.

CULTIVATORS, PLANTERS, ETC.

Three Planet, Jr., and three Iron Age riding cultivators; eight one-horse cultivators; Ontario grain and fertilizer drill; Spangler grain and fertilizer drill; Spangler lime and fertilizer spreader; J. I. Case checkrow corn planter; Spangler single row planter. Iron Age potato planter, Case cabbage planter. Planet Jr. garden seeder; Thompson wheel barrow grass seeder; Hallock elevator digger; Twentieth Century manure spreader; Iron Age potato sprayer; single row fertilizer sower.

GASOLINE ENGINE AND POWER MACHINERY.

Eight-horse power portable Lauson gasoline engine, good as new; cob-crusher; burr chopping mill; Tornado fodder shredder with blower; wood saw and frame; corn sheller; hay and straw cutter; rubber and cotton belting; Rider hot-air pumping engine fitted for kerosene fuel.

ORCHARD MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.

Quincy gasoline engine and air compressor sprayer outfit, 100 gallon tank, mounted on low wagon complete with two leads of hose, rods and nozzles; two model H Atco sprayers, 200 gallon tanks, mounted on steel trucks, complete with hose, rods and nozzles, both as good as new; two Pomona hand sprayers mounted in barrels; one Niagara gas sprayer, 100 gallon. Extra rods, nozzles and hose in great variety; filling pump and hose. Pruning saws and knives, pole pruners, draw-cut and hand pruners; 36 ft. extension ladders, pointed orchard ladders, 15, 17, 19, and 21 ft. lengths, three legstep ladders, 8 and 10 ft. picking bags, picking baskets, and buckets; 200 slat crates; 2500 solid orchard crates; lever barrel press; screw presses; platform presses, barrel hatchets, sorting tables, stencils, box malling presses. One Jones and two Trescott Apple Graders, make five sizes, used only one season. About 50 second hand berry crates with quart boxes; new and second-hand baskets and hampers.

SINGLE TREES, CHAINS, ETC.

Single trees, short single trees, double trees, triple trees, quadruple trees, two-horse spreaders, one-horse spreaders, jockey sticks, log chains, fifth chains, carrying chains, cow chains, breast chains, butt traces, rough lock.

HARNESS AND GEARS.

Nine sets breech-band gears, eight sets front gears, four sets Yankee gears, double carriage harness, three sets buggy harness, three saddles, side saddle, extra collars and bridles, set Baker orchard harness, heavy fly nets, buggy nets, sleigh bells, plow lines, check lines, single lines, lead reins, halters and chains.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wheel barrows, sickle grinder, grindstones, wagon jacks, grain fan, platform scales, bag chest, hay forks and ropes, safety lifts and pulley blocks, bag trucks, ladders of all kinds, bushel baskets, half bushel measures, peck and half-peck measures, hay knives, manure forks, pitch forks, sheaf forks, stone forks, iron and wooden rakes, broad hoes, tree and grubbing hoes, mattocks, picks, crow-bars, steel bars, post rammers, post hole augers and cleaners, garden spades, heavy tree spades, narrow ditching spades and drain scoops, shovels of all kinds, sledge hammer, maul and wedges, double-bit and pole axes, grain cradle, scythes and snaths, briar hook, briar scythes, cross-cut saws, wood saw, ice saw, ice tongs, wire fence stretchers, corn choppers, water kegs and buckets, steelyards, grade level, sand screen, lawn roller, lawn mowers, milk cans, all kinds of carpenter and shop tools, 50-gallon gasoline tank farmers furnace, potato sorter, grain bags, bran and fertilizer sacks, fruit evaporator, root-cutter, extra quality butcher knives used for cutting cabbage.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Hair cloth walnut sofa, leather couch, what-not, several stoves; Enterprize sausage grinder.

JUNK OF ALL KINDS.

Including old mowers, cultivators and shovels, iron pipe and fittings, pumps and hydrants, buggy and wagon wheels, axles, springs, and tires, old rope, torn sacks, window screens and shutters, bolts and small irons of all kinds. About fifty empty barrels and kegs, many of them good oil barrels.

Sale will commence at 9 A. M. sharp when terms will be made known by

MARIA E. TYSON.

EDWIN C. TYSON.

Executors, Estate Chas. J. Tyson.

Deceased.

Slaybaugh & Lerew Aucts.
Z. J. Peters & G. W. Koser, Clerks.

PUBLIC SALE.

Valuable Small Farm.

On Saturday, FEB. 12, 1916, the undersigned in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams Co. will sell on the premises, a valuable small farm situate in the township of reading, Adams Co., Pa., on road near Oak Wood School House, about two miles from Hampton, adjoining lands of Shank heirs, John C. Lenart, E. C. Hoover, J. A. Thomas and S. C. Miller, containing about fifty acres, improved with a two-story frame dwelling house, log barn, wagon shed and other necessary buildings. The land has been well cared for and in a good state of cultivation. The place is conveniently located as to school, churches, stores, etc., and is a productive farm. Sale to begin at 1 o'clock p. m. when terms will be made known by

ALICE E. MYERS, Admr.

According to a census taken by the Schools the population of East Berlin is now 620.

ALICE E. MYERS, Admr.

Gettysburg Compiler

Gettysburg, Pa.
 Vol. Arch. McCLANE, Editor

SATURDAY, JAN. 22 1916.

Candidates for Congress.

While York newspapers say that there are Democratic candidates in York county who have declared themselves to be in the running for the nomination for congress at the May primary, no authority has been received by this paper to make any announcement.

On Monday of this week the "York Gazette" contained the following:

Prof. Charles W. Stine, who is now serving his eleventh year as superintendent of public instruction in York county, has announced his candidacy for the nomination of congressman on the Democratic ticket to represent the Twentieth District. Professor Stine's announcement is the first to be made from the party which he represents.

Professor Stine when seen by a "Gazette" reporter spoke of the decision he had reached in the matter of his congressional aspirations. He said: "I decided to become a candidate for the Democratic nomination for congress on Saturday. It seems my friends from all sections of York county, and Adams county as well, have urged me on to the step I took and they pledge me their strongest support. I intend to make a clean and an honest campaign and no one will be able to pull me away from the principles for which I stand."

That Professor Stine is well known in York county there is no doubt. Four times he was elected superintendent of schools, previous to that time being principal of the public schools of Dallastown.

On Tuesday the "York Gazette" contained the following item:

Hon. Andrew R. Brodbeck, of Hanover, a member of the sixty-third congress, has decided to be a candidate for representative of the Twentieth Congressional District—York and Adams counties—in the sixty-fifth congress.

Mr. Brodbeck's decision was arrived at owing to the fact that his friends, residents of both counties in the district, have strongly urged him to enter the contest and have promised him their strongest support. He believes also that his well-known record in the sixty-third congress will be continued if he is returned to the sixty-fifth session and that he will continue to stand by the president as he has in the past.

Mr. Brodbeck's supporters in announcing his candidacy yesterday stated that he had only served two years in congress, whereas it is usually customary to honor the representative with a second term. They also state that the president will need continued loyalty of the Democratic representatives who will cooperate with him in the present crisis. It is also pointed out that the wonderful prosperity now enjoyed by this country was begun during the reign of the sixty-third congress, of which Mr. Brodbeck was a member.

Malt Liquor in Republican Politics.

Congressman George M. Graham was selected last week by the Republican congressional delegation from Pennsylvania as a member of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

Representative Graham was decided upon after an unsuccessful attempt had been made by the Penrose followers to have Congressman Rowland named for the position and the Vane faction to put over Congressman Kiess. The lines were sharply drawn between the adherents of both factions. In this connection it will doubtless interest the people of the Twentieth District to know that Congressman-at-Large Lefean voted with the Brumbaugh-Vane crowd and that Congressman Beales lent his support to the Penrose cause. All of which shows that there is about as much peace and harmony in the G. O. P. in the Twentieth District as there is in the congressional delegation.

Congressman Vane in the caucus after the selection of Graham made the following speech, which tells of influences in the Republican party not of credit to that party.

"I am gratified that the delegation has been able to take this unanimous and harmonious action. It has been a matter of regret to me that outside influences should have attempted to dictate the decision in a matter that concerns the house, and I am glad these influences have failed.

"There was no reason why any one outside the delegation in the house should have attempted to direct the selection of a member to represent the delegation on the Republican Congressional Committee. Those who attempted to do so have not been successful."

Mr. Vane was referring to the candidates of Congressman Rowland, backed by Penrose, and Kiess, backed by Vane, for the place.

"This applies as well to the malt liquor interests of western Pennsylvania, which, for a second time in recent months, have attempted to interfere in Republican politics," he said. "I am glad to say that the effort made this time was as unsuccessful as it was upon the previous occasion. The malt liquor interests, despite their energy, did not get anywhere with the effort to influence this delegation. I am glad to say that the members of this delegation was above influence.

"Once before, when Pennsylvania

was selecting a speaker of the house at Harrisburg, the same sort of efforts were made, when one of those who tried to influence our verdict here switched his support to a candidate supported by the malt liquor interests. I have no prejudice against, neither am I unfriendly to, these interests; but I want to say right now that the Republican party should be influenced by great national questions such as the tariff and the firm handling of foreign affairs and should not suffer the dictation of any selfish interests.

"I make this comment at this time, because I think there should be a note of warning. The members of this delegation should study the Republican voters in the State of Pennsylvania, which had been steadily diminishing until Gov. Brumbaugh, with his progressive leadership, untouched by any of these influences I have mentioned, became the standard bearer and gave us a united party."

Beales Not a Candidate.

The "York Dispatch," the Republican paper of York, published the following statement of Congressman Beales this week to the effect that he was not a candidate for renomination. Congressman Beales, who was in the city between trains on his way to Washington, made the positive announcement that he will not again be a candidate. Congressman Lefean announces his intention of seeking nomination again as congressman-at-large.

Though it had been known to some that Congressman Beales was considering this decision, the announcement comes as a surprise to the general public. There are consequently no other Republican congressional candidates at this time, but it is expected that the next few weeks will bring one forward. The clashing ambitions of the several Democratic candidates are regarded as affording a particularly encouraging outlook for some Republican who will appeal to the voters of both York and Adams counties.

Congressman Beales' popularity, as evidenced by his victory over A. R. Brodbeck in the last election, makes the news of his decision not to run again a disappointment to many in the district.

"I will not be a candidate for, nor accept a renomination to congress," he stated to the "Dispatch" to-day. "This action on my part is taken after mature deliberation and consultation with my friends.

"I take this early opportunity in making known my intention in order that the Republican voters of York and Adams counties may have the longest possible time to consider the matter of my successor, who must be nominated in April, less than three months off. I have not given the matter of a candidate any consideration whatever. That I will leave to the voters of the district, assuring them that I will loyally support whoever is nominated.

"I realized immediately after assuming the duties of the office that to honestly and conscientiously perform the same for the best interests of my constituents, I would be compelled to not only sacrifice my business but neglect my family. Since the convening of congress, necessitating my presence in Washington, I find more than ever that one with my limited means, a business which requires constant personal attention, and a family of growing children which require a father's care, must sacrifice either his business, his family, or his constituents. As my family's future welfare depend upon my business and my attention to home duties, I do not feel justified in sacrificing the interest of my constituents.

"This determination on my part will not prevent me from faithfully and conscientiously serving my constituents until the expiration of my term, March 4, 1917."

Gets \$100,000 a Year Salary.

Thomas E. Mitten has entered into another 5-year agreement with E. T. Stotesbury to remain as president and chairman of the executive committee of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company at a salary of \$100,000 a year.

Mr. Mitten's salary is the largest paid to any one man in Philadelphia. The president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Samuel Rea, receives \$50,000 a year, and the late George F. Baer got a \$50,000 salary from the Reading Railway.

The salary paid Mr. Mitten is \$25,000 greater than the yearly sum paid to the president of the United States. The Governor of Pennsylvania receives \$10,000 and the city of Philadelphia pays its Mayor \$12,000 a year.

Mr. Mitten came to Philadelphia from Chicago five years ago, when E. T. Stotesbury took charge of the Rapid Transit Company. Under the Mitten management the street car service of Philadelphia has been greatly improved. The wages of the employees raised several times and labor troubles on the trolley lines virtually eliminated.

ARENDTSTVILLE.

At this writing we are having real winter weather: on Tuesday morning the thermometer registered zero.

Among the funerals held here during the last few weeks were Mrs. Henry Wildasin aged 95 years; Mrs. Peter Kime aged 88 years; Mrs. Adam Lupp aged 80 year. They were among the oldest persons here and had spent the greater part of their lives here. Mrs. Lucy Comfort aged 93 years, and James L. Taylor aged 88 years, are the two oldest persons now living in this section.

David Thomas, Noah R. Beamer and Jacob H. Wierman, who were confined to their homes last week are able to be about again.

Last Saturday evening about 8 o'clock Robt. Carey's chimney caught fire and burnt fiercely. The fire alarm was sounded and brought out a large crowd of people. The fire was put out without any damage to the building.

Harry S. Radtkeperger made a business trip to Chambersburg last Tuesday.

The zero weather the last few days put ice on the Conewago creek six inches thick.

Thugs of India.

Among the countless varieties of criminal which infest the large cities you are doubtless familiar with the one commonly designated by the name "thug," a ruffian who would stab a person in the back for a few cents. The name "thug" is derived from the old religious order that flourished in India undisturbed up to about 1836. Thuggee was practiced by religious fanatics, whose creed prohibited the shedding of blood. Any human sacrifice which might be offered to the goddess Kali must be slain without the breaking of the skin or the appearance of one blood-stain. Usually the thugs masqueraded as pilgrims or peddlers, and the confidence of their victims and then strangled them by means of a rope, a handkerchief or an unwound turban. They were then buried in shallow graves, dug with a consecrated pickaxe, and a third of the plunder was laid on the altar of Kali, their barbaric deity.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Taking an Impression.

The original point of view of Stephen Flawels, the English painter, is seen in the following fable, which was included in a letter to a friend:

The artist peeped into a window of a room where a retired merchant sat, doing a jigsaw puzzle.

"Whose is that strange face?" the merchant asked anxiously.

"I saw no one," his wife said.

"I did. I saw a strange face distinctly"—but before he reached the window the artist was gone.

"Do you think it was a burglar?" his wife said.

"We will see if he has taken anything."

Investigation showed that nothing was missing, but the artist had taken away an impression which he sold to that particular merchant for £100.—Kansas City Times.

The Penetrating Stare.

Can a stare be felt? A woman who has conducted many experiments says it can, that "no matter how deep her absorption, the stare at her back will always disturb her. All girls feel a stare." Dr. Coover, "a psychologist," says a stare is not felt and that he has tested it a thousand times. It is probably all imagination on the part of the woman, for it is easy in such cases for what one imagines to become real to her. Where she passes a man, and he stares at her, she can doubtless feel that stare a block away, for it will take awhile for the impression of a stare to pass away. Stares are no doubt a great annoyance to women, but there is no way to prohibit them. The only way to do to abolish the stare is for women to dress simply and go modestly about their business.—Ohio State Journal.

Nickel in Soapmaking.

It will probably be news to the average abolitionist that the metal nickel is used in making his soap. And further, perhaps, he will be glad to learn that although the nickel, finely ground, is mixed with the other soap ingredients the finished product contains none of it. This is so because the nickel acts as what the chemists call a catalyst—that is, its presence causes certain desirable changes to occur, although it takes no part in the chemical reaction. Offensive oils and those too thin for satisfactory use when mixed with finely divided nickel and subjected to the action of a current of hydrogen become deodorized and harder and suitable for the soapmaker's use. Cottonseed oil, for example, after the nickel-hydrogen treatment, makes a satisfactory soap.—Pittsburgh Press.

Elephant Skin.

Elephant skin is beautiful and durable, but it is very hard to get. The price of a live elephant is large, and a leather manufacturer who promised to provide a number of elephant skin bags at short order would find himself facing a big problem. Almost all elephants, after they die, fall into the hands of the leather manufacturers, or else they are stuffed and put in museums.

She Was Right.

Teacher—Now, Dorothy, tell me how many bones in your body? Dorothy—Two hundred and eight. Teacher—That's not right. There are only 267. Dorothy (with great delight)—But I swallowed a fish bone this morning!—Indianapolis Star.

Salata.

Salata is a substance belonging to the rubber-like products and which is very similar to gutta percha. It is obtained from the milky juice of the "bully tree" (Sapota muelleri belki), found chiefly in the Guianas and Venezuela.

An Easy Arrangement.

Wife—Am I, then, never to have my way in anything? Husband—Certainly, dear. When we are both agreed you can have your way. When we differ I'll have mine."

Obliging.

"Only give me time, your honor," begged the convicted prisoner. "All right," replied the judge. "How all ten years suit?"—Ridgely American.

Limited Experience.

Misses Go now and - We entertain a good deal. Have you had much experience at parties? Girl—Only as a guest, mum.—New Haven Register.

Curiosity is looking over other people's affairs and overlooking our own.—Wayland.

REPORT

Of the condition of the National Bank of Arendtsville, at Arendtsville, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business Dec. 31st, 1915.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	130,181.51
Overdrafts, unsecured.....	90.79
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	25,000.00
Other bonds, securities, etc. owned unpledged (other than stocks), including premiums on same.....	22,062.50
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	\$2100.00
Less amount paid, 1050.00	1050.00
Banking house, \$3870.36; furniture and fixtures \$808.08	4,678.44
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	2,250.00
Due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities	8,992.88
Due from banks and bankers	785.13
Outside checks and other cash items \$46.25; fractional currency, nickels and cents, \$104.30	240.55
Notes of other Nat. Banks	240.00
Lafault money reserve in bank: Coin and certificates	3,482.75
Legal-tender notes	1,065.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent on circulation)	1,250.00
Total	\$201,369.46

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus fund	9,500.00
Undivided profits \$911.34	25,000.00
Circulating notes	32,870.09
Individual deposits subject to check	6,459.92
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	9.78
Cashier's checks outstanding	100,618.33
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	
Total	201,369.46

State of Pennsylvania, County of Adams, SS: I, S. A. Skinner, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. A. SKINNER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of Jan., 1916.

P. S. ORNER, N. P.
 My commission expires May 10, 1917
 DAVID T. KOSER
 W. E. WOLF
 ARTHUR ROBERTS
 Directors.

Proclamation

To the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables in the different Boroughs and Townships in the County of Adams—Greetings:

KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed under the hand and seal of the Honorable S. McC. Swope, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 51st Judicial District, consisting of the Counties of Adams and Fulton, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of Capital and other offenders therein, and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and W. Howard Dicks and Leo Saeeringer, Esqs., Judges of the same County of Adams. You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your own proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Gettysburg, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden in the County of Adams aforesaid on the Fourth Monday of Jan. next, it being the 24th day at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day then and there to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

SEAL GIVEN under my hand at Gettysburg on the 20th day of Dec., in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

G. R. THOMPSON, Sheriff.

List of Jurors

GRAND JURORS.

List of Grand Jurors drawn December 20th 1915, for the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery to be held at Gettysburg in and for the County of Adams the fourth Monday of January, A. D. 1916.

Appler, Joseph U., farmer, Mt. Joy Twp.
 Baker, M. L., farmer, Liberty Twp.
 Baker, Maurice P., farmer, Mt. Joy Twp.
 Basehoar, Charles, gent, Littlestown Boro.
 Bushey, Nain, teacher, Franklin Twp.
 Bushman, Joseph M., gent, Gettysburg, 1st ward.
 Crouse, H. A., clerk, Gettysburg, 1st ward.
 Faust, Harry H., laborer, Butler Twp.
 Garber, J. O., farmer, Reading Twp.
 Kane, John, butcher, Gettysburg, 2nd ward.
 Kinneman, J. A., barber, Abbottstown Boro.
 Kane, J. Allen, farmer, Highland Twp.
 Kohler, Claude, laborer, Oxford Twp.
 Lerew, H. E., farmer, Straban Twp.
 Miller, Geo. A., paper hanger, New Oxford Boro.
 Mickle, John, gent, Germany Twp.
 Moriarity, Dr. M., veterinarian, Gettysburg, 1st ward.
 Oyler, W. L., merchant, Gettysburg, 1st ward.
 Riley, D. P., farmer, Liberty Twp.
 Stahley, Edward, dairyman, Hamiltonban Twp.
 Slaybaugh, Claude, blacksmith, Mt. Pleasant Twp.
 Weaver, John S., warehouse keeper, New Oxford Boro.
 Wolff, Clarence, farmer, Mt. Joy Twp.
 Ziegler, Wallace, wagoner, Gettysburg, 1st ward.

PETIT JURORS.

List of Petit Jurors drawn Decem-

ber 20th, 1915, for Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery to be held at Gettysburg in and for the County of Adams the fourth Monday of January A. D. 1916.
 Bair, Samuel R., farmer, Conowago Twp.
 Benzel, Jacob, farmer, Freedom Twp.
 Bowers, Geo. W., carpenter, Gettysburg 3rd ward.
 Bollinger, Harvey, sexton, Gettysburg, 2nd ward.
 Chrismer, Wm. J., gent, Mt. Pleasant Twp.
 Culp, James W., guide, Gettysburg 3d ward.
 Crabbs, Maurice, farmer, Berwick Twp.
 Ditzler, John, farmer, Union Twp.
 Deardorff, Levi, cigarmaker, Gettysburg, 1st ward.
 Eppley, John W., blacksmith, Cumberland Twp.
 Freed, Mervin E., farmer, Franklin Twp.
 Fitz, E. C., farmer, Liberty Twp.
 Froek, James E., clerk, Gettysburg, 1st ward.
 Frey, Wm. H., painter, Gettysburg, 1st ward.
 Fink, David, printer, Hamiltonban Twp.
 Flemming, Wm. F., farmer, Straban Twp.
 Gable, John F., farmer, Huntington Twp.
 Gulden, Harry, Jr., carpenter, Menallen Twp.
 Hoover, Joseph, carpenter, New Oxford Boro.
 Horner, Winfield, poultryman, Cumberland Twp.
 Hoover, Samuel, farmer, Hamilton Twp.
 Kraft, Samuel, farmer, Menallen Twp.
 Krug, John D., farmer, Oxford Twp.
 Lawver, D. A., gent, Biglerville Boro.
 Lawver, Wm. H., shoemaker, Biglerville Boro.
 Little, George, farmer, Mt. Joy Twp.
 Lerew, Joseph, agent, Latimore Twp.
 Miller, D. A., cigarmaker, Abbottstown Boro.
 Motter, George E., farmer, Mt. Joy Twp.
 Miller, Samuel, barber, Gettysburg, 3rd ward.
 Menges, Jacob A., farmer, Huntingtown Twp.
 Menchey, J. A., gent, Gettysburg, 3rd ward.
 Mishler, P. M., gent, Gettysburg, 2nd ward.

McIntire, Charles, merchant, Hamilton Twp.
 Noel, Park, private police, Gettysburg, 2nd ward.
 Newman, Harvey, merchant, Franklin Twp.
 Peters, Z. J., warehouseman, Butler Twp.
 Patterson, Frank, cabinet maker, Gettysburg, 1st ward.
 Resser, W. W., farmer, East Berlin Boro.
 Slaybaugh, R. W., carpenter, Butler Twp.
 Shade, Frank, guide, Gettysburg, 1st ward.
 Stansberry, Wm., clerk, Littlestown Boro.
 Sharrah, Jacob, farmer, Franklin Twp.
 Sheely, George D., farmer, Oxford Twp.
 Stough, Augustus, farmer, Straban Twp.
 Stevens, John, farmer, Cumberland Twp.
 Wheeler, Aaron, gent, Littlestown Boro.
 Watson, Wm. farmer, Hamiltonban Twp.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Murray E. Long, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa. deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them to

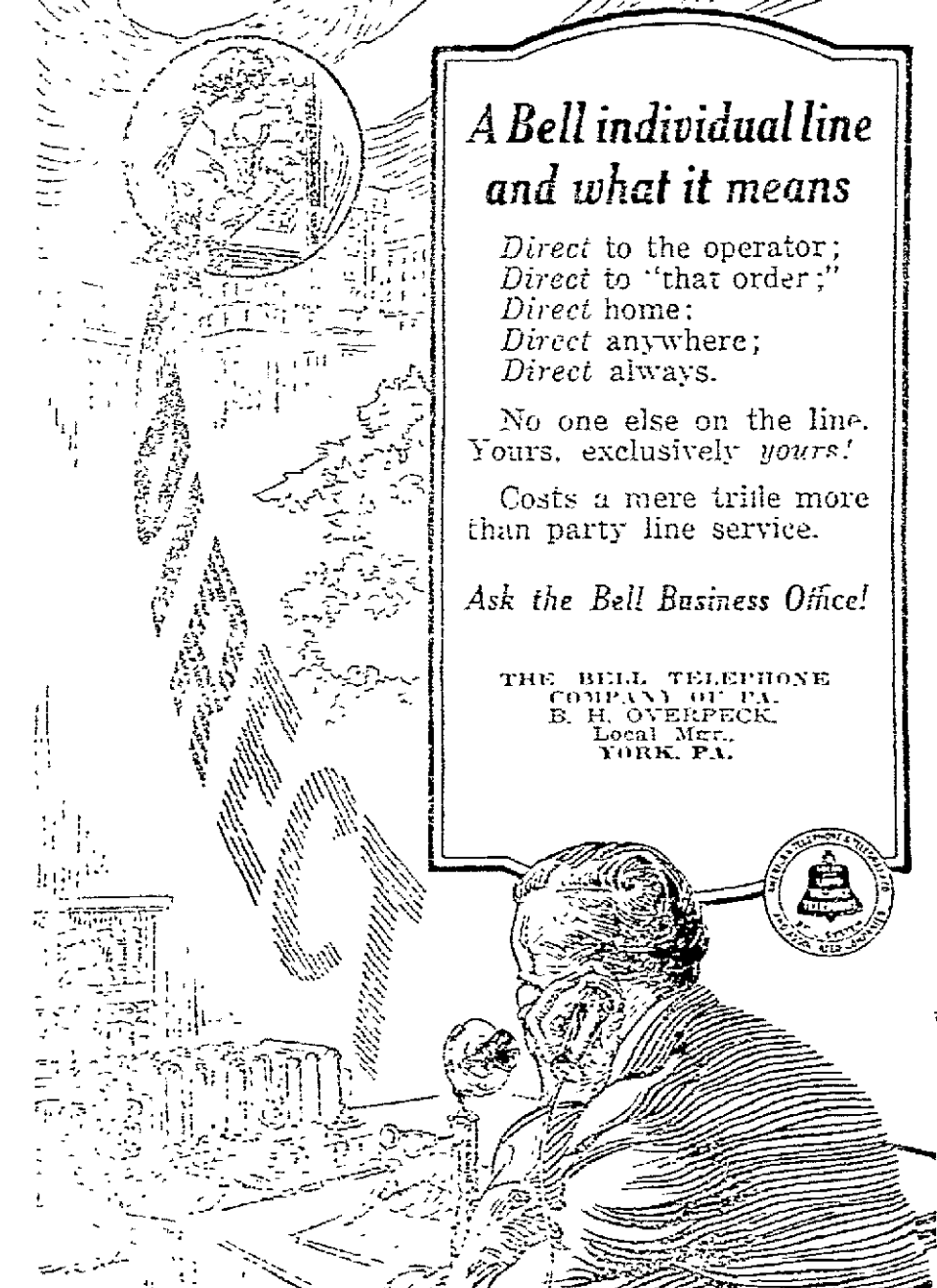
BESSIE G. LONG,
 Admrx., Gettysburg, Pa.
 Or her Atty.,
 J. L. Williams,
 Gettysburg, Pa.

NOTICE

The first and final account of J. L. Williams, Esq., assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of David Tipton and wife of Straban township, Adams county, Pa., has been filed and will be confirmed on the 22nd day of January 1916, at 10.30 a. m., unless cause be shown to the contrary.

T. MARSHALL MEHRING,
 Frothonotary.

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5:30 a. m. Daily for New Oxford, Hanover, York, and Baltimore.

8:31 a. m. Daily except Sunday for Hanover, York and intermediate points.

10:16 a. m. Daily for Hagerstown, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Hancock, Cumberland, Pittsburg, Chicago and the West, also Elkins, W. Va.

5:51 p. m. Daily for Hanover, York, Baltimore and intermediate stations. No connection for York on Sunday.

5:50 p. m. Daily except Sunday for Hagerstown and intermediate stations.

11:22 p. m. Daily for Hagerstown, Cumberland, Pittsburg and the West. Also W. Va. points.

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Chabert, the fire king, who was a popular favorite in London over eighty years ago, claimed to be able to swallow arsenic and other poisons with impunity. Visitors to his entertainment were requested to come provided with phosphorus, arsenic and oxalic acid, which he proceeded to consume before their eyes, taking an antidote afterward which was supposed to neutralize their effects. Then, to show that he

was as invulnerable to heat as to poison, he would take a raw leg of lamb into an oven heated to 220 degrees and remain inside until the joint was cooked, when it was carved and handed around to the audience. The performance concluded by Chabert rubbing a red-hot shovel on his head and face and allowing any one who wished to drop molten sealing wax on his tongue and hands.—London Mail.

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An Incident It Occurred In 1935

By E. A. MITCHEL

My father was born in 1915, when the great European war was raging and when his parents talked nothing but war, read nothing but war and dreamed nothing but war. The consequence was that he imbibed war when he was a baby, and when he was four years old, hearing the rattle of a drum, he attacked his nurse with a carving knife and slashed her cheek, leaving a scar that she carried all her life.

When he became a man he entered the army, which had grown from the 100,000 men composing it when he was born to 5,000,000 regulars and 10,000,000 reserves, and he was stationed at one of the thousand steel and dirt forts protecting the Atlantic coast, his particular fortress being where Long Branch formerly stood.

He met my mother, then Miss Belle Ostrander, at a garden party held at her father's home in New Hampshire, which state by that time had been given over to multimillionaires for country seats. My father, Luther Muchmore, was a member of the aviation corps and thought nothing of 150 miles between the fort and Miss Ostrander's home, after 5 o'clock dress parade, for dinner at 7.

Lieutenant Muchmore was very versatile, being eminent in all the various corps of the army. It was said of him that he had flown higher in the air and dived deeper under the sea than any other man.

But aviation was his specialty. He was the inventor of those combination aeroplanes that in these days may be seen like winged cocks climbing mountains by means of flapping wings and diving their toes into the crevices of rock or into the snow. Some of them have been fitted with an apparatus which enables them when they have reached the summit to flap their wings and crow. One of these immense chandeliers has recently been fixed on the top of Mont Blanc and at dawn breaks the slumbers of the inhabitants in the valley by its vociferous crowing.

My grandfather Ostrander was much concerned to see that Lieutenant Muchmore and Belle were falling in love with each other, for the young officer had but a paltry \$100,000 a year, whereas my mother to be would inherit an income of \$2,000,000. Mr. Ostrander forbade the suitor entering the house and warned his daughter that if she married him clandestinely he would cut her off with a beggarly million. But, not content with this warning, he placed her under strict surveillance. He even deprived her of her runabout aeroplane, which she was accustomed to drive herself, restricting her air outings to a clumsy "air curter," a type of machine that had been left far behind by other types and needed to be managed by an experienced aeronaut. But she seldom used the latter.

In olden times they had a saying, "Love laughs at locksmiths." When my mother was a girl this had changed to "Cupid rules in air as well as on the earth." One fine afternoon when Belle Ostrander was driving her duplex machine—an auto that by means of wings was enabled to fly over low obstructions—looking up in the air, dotted with the aeroplanes of country gentlemen, she espied one making directly toward her. Within a few minutes it had descended to the road before her and our stepped Lieutenant Muchmore.

"Choose between me and your family," he said. "If you are theirs, I will never see you again; if you are mine, fly with me."

"Oh, father, what will we do with only the million my father will leave me if I marry you and your little hundred thousand a year? We will sink out of the social world entirely."

"Decide!" he cried.

"I cannot."

He decided for her.

While he was taking her from her duplex he heard the sound of that peculiar herring made by these machines and, looking for it along a straight road, saw one of them coming at full speed.

"Heaven!" he cried, my mother to be. "It's mine! He forbids my going out in my machine. He must have seen me leave, taken another duplex and followed me!"

Muchmore, without reply, put her back into the machine, turned on the power, and it shot forward like an arrow. His own aeroplane, which he had left in the middle of the road, blocked the way, but by elevating the steering fan the duplx cleared it with a bound, and the lovers were off at a seventy mile an hour. My grandfather, who was a timid man, had been following his daughter at a slow pace—some fifty miles an hour—but when he saw what had occurred threw caution to the winds and turned on all the power his machine possessed.

When he came to Muchmore's machine, which was so light of structure that it looked like a great gauze winged beetle, not seeing it till he was within a hundred yards of it, he came very near wrecking it and his own. There was barely time to make the jump, grazing its wings, which were scattered in the air, powdered to a puff of smoke. The first formidable obstruction the lovers encountered was a

church around which the road bent. Muchmore, seeing that at the pace he was going he could not go round it without flying off at a tangent, depressed the steering fan 20 feet before reaching the curve.

The machine, so poised splendidly, and the lovers made a remarkable jump, one mile feet, but just as it passed over the steeple my mother, to be given a shock, hearing a crash beneath. The lower and more solid part of the machine carried away a cross, which went tumbling to the earth. Fortunately the duplex was not injured, but took the road at an angle and rolled on its way. It was fortunate for my grandfather when it reached the church that the cross had been carried away, for his machine which struck the top of the steeple, would have collided with the cross.

My father who has often told me of this flight, described it as the most exhilarating of his life. He succeeded in getting ninety miles an hour out of his machine, a speed that could not have been maintained on a road filled with obstructions had he not been driving a duplex. He said that while passing over other machines he felt like a boy playing leapfrog. My mother, on the contrary, was filled with terror and shrieked at every leap. She has declared that she felt like a goose running from a farmer's boy and flying over the fences.

Several miles from a point where the road was crossed by a railway my father saw a train coming toward the crossing. He estimated that it would reach the point at the same time as himself. Beyond the track was a depression into which he could not see. If he jumped he might come down to be wrecked; if he waited for the train, to pass he would lose the race and the girl he loved. Putting on every bit of power the engine would stand, he endeavored to reach the crossing before the train. He failed. Elevating the tail fan, he made the leap, my mother clinging to his arm in such fashion as to impede his efforts. However, he cleared the train by a good thirty feet and found himself on the other side of it—over a lake which stretched before him for several miles.

Had it not been that the duplex was really a triplex I would have never been told by some one else. Fortunately the bottom of the machine was built in the shape of a boat and made to go in water as well as on land. But this Lieutenant Muchmore did not know.

"Cling to me, darling," he said, infolding my mother to be in his arms. "I will save you."

"My father!" exclaimed Belle. "He will drown!"

"Perhaps not," cried Muchmore.

"Ours is boat shaped. It is the only triplex machine on the place. Father is using a simple duplex. We must save him!"

"Not much!" cried my father.

By this time they had descended to the surface of the lake, which they struck with a ricochet, then glided onward, plowing the foam on each side. Presently a splash was heard behind them, and, turning, they saw my grandfather struggling in the water. His machine had sunk to the bottom.

"Turn about," cried my mother to be. "Not if I know myself!" replied my father.

"Save him or I will never be yours!"

This was the first introduction of my father to my mother's will, which he afterward learned, to his cost, was not to be despised. He slowed up, turned and reached the place where my grandfather was struggling in the water just as he sank for the third time. Jumping from the car, my father dived and after some twenty-seconds' submersion brought my grandfather to the surface in an unconscious condition. He was got into the triplex with great difficulty and at the risk of upsetting it. Then it was put toward the shore.

The usual methods for resuscitating a drowning man were resorted to, and my grandfather came to his senses, not only physically, but in respect to chasing his daughter according to the methods of his time. My father called for one of the more roomy aeroplanes flying about over his head, and the whole party were taken to the Ostrander home. My grandfather could not deny that the lieutenant had saved his life, though he had jeopardized it by running away with his daughter. Besides this consideration, the old man recognized the fact that so many more avenues of escape were in his day open to eloping couples than when they had to Gretna Green that the difficulty of rescuing them had increased a hundredfold. He consented to the wedding, settling upon his daughter an income of a million.

The wedding was celebrated with great splendor, the bride party going by aeroplane to Europe, a fleet of the latest machines carrying the bride and groom and their guests. The party left the Ostrander country place at 9 o'clock in the evening, reaching London at 8 o'clock the next morning. Being the old best trip made up to that time. They were invited to dine with the King and queen of England, but declined, replying, in England having lost its former position, though at that time the King and queen had not given place to the wax figures of the sovereign now to be seen in the Tower of London. English having become all powerful in England, as in America the party accepted no invitations, except from the Duke of Devonshire, who still held his title as a form, and such other persons as possessed the means to entertain them. They found Europe still impoverished from the war of 1915 and after a brief stay returned to America, where they found a more cheerful atmosphere, for our people had learned a lesson from the results of that great struggle and insured themselves against a like calamity by adequate preparation.

The Lady or the Tiger Riddle.

"Perhaps the most interesting thing about 'The Lady or the Tiger'?" Frank R. Stockton once said, "is its great popularity among the savage races. It has been told again and again by the story tellers of Burma. A missionary once told the story to a tribe of Karens in Burma. When she came back a year later the tribe surrounded her and wanted to know if she had found out whether—I cannot answer the question, for I have no earthly idea myself. I have never been able to decide whether the lady or the tiger came out of that door. Yet I must defend myself. For for years have upbraided me for leaving it a mystery. Some used to write me that I had no right to impose upon the good nature of the public in that manner. However, when I started in to write the story I intended to finish it, but it would never let itself be finished. I could not decide, and to this day, I assure you, I know no better than any one else." Christian Science Monitor.

Drew Line at Indians.

At a recent gathering of life insurance men one of the old timers exhibited a copy of a permit which had been attached to a policy issued by the Mutual Life in 1868. This permit read:

"The within assured has permission to reside in any settled part of the states of California, Nevada, Oregon or Washington territory and while so residing to make trips (as a passenger only) on first class steamers plying between the ports of Washington territory, the states of California and Oregon and the Sandwich Islands and to proceed to and return in like manner, or by public conveyance overland."

"Provided that written notice be given by the assured whenever any trip to the Sandwich Islands or to the Atlantic states is undertaken, to the general agent of the company at San Francisco, Cal., and provided also that on the overland route the said assured to take his own risk by death from hostile Indians."—Wall Street Journal.

Courage and Courtesy.

It is recorded of General Sheridan that he was once asked who, in his opinion, was the most reliable of the corps commanders, and he unhesitatingly answered, General Hancock. He said, "If I wanted a man to stay where I put him, if I located him at night and wanted to find him right there in the morning, I'd select Hancock." And then further Sheridan said:

"For genuine politeness and gentle regard for women Hancock was incomparable. If Mrs. Hancock came into his room twenty times in half an hour he would always stand up."

There is a compliment indeed. The bravest commander was the most courteous to women, and, what was best of all, he included his own wife among the objects of his courtesy. That is something many men forget—they are courteous to all women except to their own wives.—Ohio State Journal.

Original of Falstaff.

Sir John Fastolf was the original of Shakespeare's Falstaff and in his day was a continual butt for the jests of the town and borough of Southwark. Though he had fought at Agincourt, when Jack Cade invaded the borough he showed great cowardice. When Cade was yet some way off Fastolf had armed and fortified his house and garrisoned it with veterans of the French wars. On the arrival of Cade, however, he withdrew his garrison and fled to the Tower, leaving his neighbors to the mercy of the rebels. Fastolf's matrimonial adventures seem also to have been another source of unpopularity, for, having married a widow named Scrope, he seized her property and kept his stepson out of his inheritance during his own lifetime.—London News.

Boiled Rosebuds.

Although it is little known in this country, Turkish women consider rosebuds boiled in sugar a luxury not to be missed. They claim that these make an excellent preserve.

In China a species of lily is dried and used for seasoning ragouts and other dishes. This is looked upon as one of the choicest of native dishes.

Many provinces of this same land grow lilies expressly for the purpose of marketing them in this connection. They are usually picked just previous to their opening and then cooked as ordinary vegetables.

German and Spanish.

It is just about "rip and tack" between those who speak German and those who speak Spanish, with the advantage somewhat on the side of the German. There are about \$500,000 German speaking people in the world and about \$1,600,000 speaking Spanish.—New York American.

Unfortunately Expressed.

Victrola is one of a title of amateurs who have just dined with a rather leniently performed one.—Well, we've left off at last. Success—Thank you so much!—London Telegraph.

His Ambition.

MacKenzie-I hear that Charlie is an awfully spendthrift. Marjorie—I should say he was. He's trying to make two wild cats grow where only one grew before.—Tuck.

Anomalous.

"Pa, what is an anomaly?" "I can't explain the term very well, son, but a deep bend on a submarine would be anomalous."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

When You Know a Thing, maintain that you know it; when you do not, acknowledge your ignorance.—Confucius.

